THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXII.
NUMBER 10.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1885.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND MARCH.

"AT ELGIN, on the night of the 5th instant, as Mr. Archibald Forbes was about to deliver his lecture "Warriors I have known," it was discovered that his manuscript had been stolen. Mr. Forbes said, he had several times nearly lost his life; he had more than once lost his heart; and sometimes, through causes not remotely connected with a distillery, he had lost his head; but he had never before lost his lecture, far less had it been stolen." We presume, the audience did not miss the lecture, for Mr. Forbes was doubtless equal to an extempore one, and that all the better for being extempore. But what would have been the lot of a Calcutta lecturer under similar circumstances? Luckily, there is no one who would take the trouble to purloin a Calcutta lecture.

WITH REFERENCE to Mr. Vambery's recent articles in the February number of the *Nineteenth Century*, a Native Thinker *alias* Sir T. Madhava Row says:—"Note what Mr. Vambery again says in the February number of the *Nineteenth Century*. Note also the difficulties which England's military operations in the Soudan are at this moment encountering. Is not the necessity of earnest, vigorous, and timely defensive preparations on the N. W. of India making itself irresistibly apparent? Is the Government of India asleep or awake? If the latter, the public ought to have some evidence—some sign of it! But none is as yet at all visible." Things have not as yet come to such a pass as to make warlike preparations in the N. W. P. at all necessary. The country should not, in our opinion, now be frightened by publishing such *thoughts*. They are all but utterly groundless.

"THE PUNJAB Commission is, the Lahore paper remarks, more fortunate, perhaps, than most provincial administrations of India, in possessing representatives of its former chiefs. Major Lawrence, son of the sole surviving brother of the great dead who lie buried at Lucknow and in Westminster Abbey, still maintains the honoured name of "Larrens" in a land in which it is yet a spell; while the "evergreen" Sir Robert Montgomery, as Sir John Lawrence used to call his successor, is represented by a son, who is at present officiating as Director of Revenue Records. Younger members of the family bid fair to perpetuate the names of Davies and Egerton; and it is perhaps due more to an accident than to anything else, that a representative of the name of Durand is not at present found in the ranks of the Punjab Commission." It would, indeed, be a happy accident to have the descendants of those famous men in the ranks of the Punjab Commission, if only the descendants prove equal to their ancestors in the possession of those noble qualities which distinguished them. Bye the bye, why should the Lahore paper hanker after a Durand to grace the Commission, is it because to damn the present Moharajah Holkar? But, our Officiating Foreign Secretary is enough for him.

THE CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary with the Afghan Boundary Commission writes:—"It is curious to note how we have all unconsciously adopted, to a certain degree, the costume of the country, and yet seem to see nothing extraordinary in one another's dress. But if we were suddenly to be transplanted to more civilised regions in our present apparel, we would, I fancy, cause no small sensation, and be taken for a pantomime troop on strike or a lunatic fancy-ball let loose. One gentleman gravely sits down to dinner every evening in a glaring silk garment of many colours, for linen, and with sleeves long enough to tie three times round his body after he has put his arms into them. On his head he wears an ordinary engine driver's cap, which to say the least of it, is out of keeping with the rest of his costume. Another disports himself in a pushtin down to his heels, a pyramid of sheepskin on his head, and curly-toed Turkoman boots, and looks altogether like an over-dressed Robinson Crusoe. A third prides himself on his neat felt Persian cap, a very unPersian looking regimental great coat, and Pathan 'chaplis' or sandals worn with sheepskin socks. A fourth affects the Russian style, and delights in long coats with huge fur collars and cuffs, and furtopped knee-boots—and so on with all the rest of us. We have no leader of fashion, so each one suits his own particular fancy, the result being that we present the appearance of as motley a crew as you could wish to see out of a burlesque."

"A COMMUNIQUE to the *Times* shows that Turkey is the lawful owner of both coasts of the Red Sea. Hobart Pasha urges the English people to behave fairly to Turkey, by recognising her rights in Egypt." Here is another seed of international complication sown. Perhaps, Russia, and perchance Germany, is pulling the strings from behind the scene. Russia makes no secret of bringing the key to the road to India, Constantinople, within its clutches, and may have, to gain its ends, stimulated the Turks to make this awkward demand.

ONE ELIAS, A PIANO-MAKER, of Stuttgardt has invented a new musical instrument, known as Harfen-Clavier or a harp-piano. It is played like an ordinary pianoforte, but its strings are plucked and not struck by hammers as we have in the present arrangement.

TUESDAY, 3RD MARCH.

SAYS the *Pioneer*: "The announcement of the Lahore paper that Sir Lepel Griffin meets the Amir at Jellalabad is, to say the least of it, premature, as the arrangements generally in connection with Abdur Rahman's visit are not yet matured. The Durbar at which the Viceroy receives the Amir should, we think, be made as imposing as possible, and the presence of an exceptionally large number of troops at Rawul Pindi points to that station as being a good meeting place. A great camp could, however, be easily formed at Hassan Abdul if it were deemed desirable to hold the conference nearer the frontier. The Amir, we should imagine, will be met by the Commissioner of Peshawar at Lundi Khana, as British influence extends so far in the Khyber, but this is only conjecture on our part." The advice of the Allahabad organ has been accepted by the Government; 18,000 troops of all arms will assemble at the place of meeting, and the whole affair will be a grand *karkhana*.

"SIR Trevor Lawrence has resigned the membership of the Northbrook Club, on account of the banquet to Lord Ripon having a political significance. He was assured, when joining the Club, that it would be strictly non-political, and confined to the social intercourse of Anglo-Indians and others interested in Indian native residents in England."

"THE QUESTION regarding the proportion of appointments in the superior ranks of the Punjab Police which shall be held by military officers, has been referred home for the orders of the Secretary of State." We hope the proportion will not be 4 to 1 as we are having—now-a-days. Lord Kimberley ought to increase the ratio, in view of the declared policy of the Liberals.

THE CHINESE Imperial authorities have a rough and ready manner of dealing with those who may be so ill-advised as to differ from them. "The *Shen Pao*, a native paper, publishes an Imperial decree by which an important official, who had the temerity to memorialise against the introduction of railways into China, is handed over to the Board of Punishments for the determination of a penalty. The memorialist is denounced in no measured terms; and told, his memorial is indeed wild and unseemly raving." Surely, Messrs. Atkins and Co., would be only too glad if such a mode of punishment were devised for the natives of India who go up to Government with memorials and petitions.

"WHO SHALL say that the army is not popular with ladies? There is a private stationed at the Cape who has convincing proof that the fair still love the brave, or at any rate wish to be married to them. This warrior some little time ago found himself 'in want of a wife;' and, not being smitten with the charms of the Afrikander ladies, took the bold course of writing to the Kingston Board of Guardians to request them to find a suitable helpmate for him. The letter was published by the Kingston officials, and no fewer than 192 applicants for the 'situation' have been forthcoming." We should very much like to know, how many *misses* and how many *widows* applied for the "situation." Our reformers should set up a Board of Guardians, which should from time to time advertize the eligibles on their hands. It would certainly be amusing to read such items as——Bidhumukhi, in her teens, a brunette, docile, well-educated, fond of music, long haired, slender, once made a loving wife. Ratan Bai—young, fair, lovely, speaks English fluently, fond of music, and of the sweets of conjugal life &c. &c. This may be followed by a Dancing Academy to bring the lovers of matrimony into contact to learn each other's temper.

"SPEAKING at Philadelphia the other day of the English law of libel and Mr. Yates's imprisonment, Mr. Sala declared that in no part of the civilized world is the liberty of the press greater. It may criticise in the severest fashion a public man or the public acts of a private citizen; but it may not assail his wife or his private life. It may not say, for instance, that the Marquis of Carabas owes his tailor £5. The line is clearly drawn by the law, and enough latitude is left for all the necessities of journalism. 'Bless your soul,' he went on, 'I could set London on fire, if I'd print a tithe of the gossip I hear."

"PINK 'UN," thus moralizes on the weakness of the present liberal Government:—"A few years ago Lord Beaconsfield made an example of Russian arrogance and showed the world how a great statesman with a powerful nation at his back, could defy bluster and insist upon justice. He would have known how to deal with France and the array of Emperors who are using that swaggering country as a catspaw. But not so Gladstone, and that other grand old woman at the Foreign Office. Recent experience has shown that they are distinctly amenable to bullying on the part of *one* Power—how much less likely are they then to resist four? No: we may expect to reap no advantage from the sacrifices we have made, because those whose folly has caused them lack the courage necessary to make the best of a situation brought about by their own vacillating, cowardly, and un-English conduct."

WEDNESDAY, 4TH MARCH.

"A LONDON paper, by some unexplained means, has obtained possession of a paragraph which is to be found in the manuscript of Mr. Bright's recent Birmingham speech, but which on second thought Mr. Bright omitted to alter. No doubt the news of the disaster in the Soudan arrived in the interval between the composition of the speech and its delivery, and Mr. Bright felt a little doubtful whether his audience would stand such opinions as the following:—"All this waste, all this bloodshed, is undertaken to bring out of danger one man, who, being an officer of the Queen, should have come out, when he was ordered, or have been left to take the reward of his disobedience, if he refused to do so. I have heard it said that he was sent out for a humane purpose: I will not deny that there was some such purpose in his errand. But in the doing of it he could but repress the national aspirations of a people with whom we had no quarrel and no concern whatever—men, too, who have been, and who still are, as Mr. Gladstone himself has said, rightly struggling to be free."

SERGEANT BALLANTINE in his "Law and Lawyers" in *Temple Bar*, has the following reminiscence of Sir David Pollock who became Chief Justice of Bombay. "He was a very little man, and I must record the fact that he was very ugly. He was thoroughly a Pollock in one respect, having a very large family, so large that a story prevails, for the truth of which I will not vouch, that, being unable to provide a sufficient staff of nursery maids for his constantly increasing progeny, he had constructed at the top of his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields a rotatory cage, in which the younger branches were enabled to get air, even if their opportunity for exercise was somewhat cramped."

"THE *Bangalore Post* says it will be necessary for the Government of India to give the Mysore Government financial assistance, to enable them to tide over the period of scarcity which is inevitable."

A TELEGRAM has been received by the *Times of India* from London to the effect that the ministry will be recast erelong. Messrs. Gladstone and Chamberlain will retain their places, but Lords Derby and Granville will retire in favour of Mr. Goschen and Mr. Forster. Sir Charles Dilke will be made Foreign

Secretary; Lord Roseberry, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Goschen, President, Local Government Board. We are not inclined to put much faith in the news, except the portion of it regarding the appointment of Lord Roseberry, who succeeds Lord Carlingford.

WE QUOTE the following item of news from the *Englishman*:—"The *Journal de St. Petersburg* declares that England and Russia should fix the Afghanistan frontier regardless of the inadmissible pretensions of the Amir, and hopes that the Viceroy in the forthcoming interview will counsel him to act in this matter with prudence and moderation. The same paper goes on to affirm that the Amir is dependent on the British policy, and that therefore the British Government is responsible for the acts of Afghanistan, and this justifies the hope that an understanding will be arrived at between England and Russia regarding the Afghan-Turkestan frontier."

THE SAME PAPER publishes a translation of an Istahar in Persian, which is being exhibited at the East Indian Railway Stations. The Istahar says:—"By the name of God. There is only one God and Mahomed is his prophet. God is great. Brethern, I am sent by the Mahdi, who wishes you not to trust in infidels. Raise a Jihad! You will succeed in such critical times. Russia threatens from the West. Burma and France have formed a treaty in the East. General discontent is stirred up by the Tenancy Bill. The Star of the Mahdi is in the South. I have delivered the Prophet's message—Amen." While heartily condemning the posting up of an Istahar like the above in places of public resort, we take it in the light of a farce played by a young scamp without any intention to raise a cloud in the political atmosphere of India. We assure our contemporary, who thinks that the "inflammatory trash" may have the effect of exciting an ignorant people, that the loyalty of the people is too deep to be stirred up by an Istahar like the one he has taken the trouble to translate and publish. We trust no political capital will be made out of the poster.

THURSDAY, 5TH MARCH.

A PRETTY quarrel, we see, is going on in Vienna between the Press and the Parliament. "A Deputy of the Reichsrath recently demanded that newspaper men be prohibited from attending the debates, on the ground that they simply 'lounged about' there, and then wrote 'nothing but lies' after all. The consequence was that the insulted journalists have at once struck, and till an apology is offered they have determined never to write anything about the Parliament." "Publicity is the oxygen of existence to public men, and its withdrawal is equivalent to a sentence of extinction. There is nothing so fatal to an aspiring Senator as for him to be severely let alone." Nothing like press oxygen in keeping up the flame of a political life, and the senators will have sooner or later to bend their knees before the alter of the press.

REGARDING the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, the *Pioneer* says:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs has taken his passage for England by the Mail steamer leaving Bombay in May next, thus causing a vacancy in the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Secretary of State will have to decide whether the vacancy shall be filled up, for when Mr. Gibbs was appointed, there was no Public Works Minister on the Council which was held to be then complete * * * * Bombay or Madras must, of course, be represented in Council but Mr. Hope—who happens to belong to the Western Presidency—may be trusted to guard the interest of Bombay in addition to looking after our public works. It is the turn of Madras, however, to send an executive Councillor to head-quarters, and Lord Kimberley may be loth to let the Southern Presidency remain out in the cold."

"A CERTAIN bishop, when explaining to his sons the difference between a "Conservative" and a "Tory," related the following story:—"At a public school in England there were three boys, two were little fellows, and one a big hulking bully. On returning from school to enjoy their holidays, the two little ones brought each with him a cake. The big boy says to one of them, "Give me some of your cake." The little one refused, on which the bully says, "If you don't give it to me I will take it." The little one replies, "You are bigger and stronger than I, so if you take it, I must let you have it." "That boy," says the bishop, "*was a Conse vative.*" Now the bully goes to little boy No. 2 and makes the same request, and on the bully's saying "I will take it," No. 2 says "If you do, I'll knock you down." That boy *was a Tory.*"

IT IS sometimes said that a person is "worth his weight in gold." Such a person, a treasure, was found by one Mr. George, of Boston and Beverley, in the person of his wife. George was a millionaire, and in his will he directed that 1,161, troy ounces of pure gold should be annually given to his wife, and in addition, if she wants it, 10,000 dols. cash. The weight of the wife is between 90 and 100lbs. avoirdupois, so the gold she is to receive yearly will exactly represent her weight. Husbands, take heed!

THE PUDDUKOTA *dhobies* have determined not to wash dirty linen for want of a tank in the town. The *dhobies* will, practically, teach the people what books have failed to do,a proper sense of cleanliness. Had the Puddokota *dhobies* been brought to Calcutta, Sir Rivers would have been saved the trouble of constantly keeping his eyes on the Municipal Commissioners, to see if they are carrying out conservancy measures beyond their means.

DURING the month of February 1885, twenty-six thousand three-hundred and eleven persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 20,992 males and 4,841 females and of Europeans 404 males and 74 females. The daily average of visitors for the time the museum was open to the General Public was 1,315.

HERE'S a funny story from one of the smaller German University towns:—"A servant girl was entertaining her lover in her mistress's sitting room, when a sudden ring at the bell suggested that the mistress had returned unexpectedly from her dinner party. Thinking her return must be due to the fact that she had forgotten something, and that she would go back to the party at once, the servant bade her lover hide under the sofa, when to her horror her mistress announced she had a raging toothache, and throwing herself down on the sofa,declared she should remain there until bedtime, and bade the servant retire. The agitated maid had not left her above five mintues when a certain Prince E—entered the room, and amorous converse was the order of the day until another ring at the bell announced the return of the professor, saying that he had only returned for his microscope. The lady pushed the prince into the wardrobe, and resumed her toothache; and her husband having procured his microscope was about to return, when a tremendous sneeze from under the sofa caused him to haul out the soldier, threatening him with unheard-of penalties for being there, and on refusing to forgive him, the soldier rushed to the wardrobe and disclosed the prince. Tableau! The soldier naturally told the story all over the place, and the Professor and his wife had to leave it." A theme for Mr. Reynolds to eke out into a volume, with a tempting title such as "Mysteries of Germany."

FRIDAY, 6TH MARCH.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"The Maharajah of Mysore shortly proceeds to Simla where he may interview the Viceroy, who is reported to be favourably disposed towards a reduction of the subsidy."

THE MESHED correspondent of a contemporary says that the Russian outposts have advanced to Zolfikar Pass and Pul-i-khusti, at a stone's throw from Panjdeh. The Pass is nearer to Herat by at least one-fourth of the total distance between Herat and Pul-i-khatun. Three more such long strides and the Bear will be at the gates of Afghanistan. While the BritishCabinet is wasting time in trying to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Boundary question, the Russians are making rapid onward marches towards Herat. We can't say that the Government is unaware of Russia's actions in theEast, since Mr. Cross's statement in the Lower House, that Russia has moved on to "Hari-Yazi" in the direction of Panjdeh, conclusively proves that the *Primier* and his colleagues are not in the dark regarding Russia's movements. Besides, Sir Peter Lumsden's stay in Gulran or Bala-Murghab in the vain expectation of seizing a Dead-sea apple is costing poor India bagsful of money every month. It is high time that our Cabinet should solve the dilemma, and be no longer duped by the oily words of the cunning White Czar. Any further procrastination will lead to further loss of ground in Turkistan. Bold measures are now necessary, for a "stitch in time saves nine."

THE *Pioneer*, after pointing out the necessity of strongly impressing upon the Amir of Kabul, when he visits India, the facts that England has no intention of tampering with any portion of his dominions, far less with that of any of his Sirdars, and that his enemies were England's enemies, and that the British Government would preserve the integrity of his Kingdom from foreign aggression, says that the ceremonial should be made a grand and thoroughly impressive one, and suggests that a force of all arms, English and native, should be brought to the trysting place to grace the occasion, as also to impress the Amir with the grandness of our strategical force. But, therein we differ from our comtemparary. We do not exactly know the nature of our relations with Abdur Rahman, and it would be a bad policy to give an opportunity to a dubious friend to fathom our strength. We utterly repudiate the idea of a muster of all our forces at the place of meeting.

"THE NORTH-WEST, by the way, has narrowly escaped losing its Lieutenant-Governor for good and all. A few days ago Sir Alfred Lyall received a telegram from home, offering him a seat in the India Council, but as it was coupled with the condition of immediate acceptance which, to say no more, would involve serious inconvenience to the administration, Sir Alfred concluded to decline it. To forecast our Lieutenant-Governor as eventually finding in the India office a comparative haven of rest is merely an anticipaton of history." So says the *Pioneer*.

WE CUT the few following stirring sentences from out of Mr. Goschen's speech in Edinburgh on "Our Foreign and Colonial affairs:—"Our flag is not indeed a flag under which only military glory is to be won. We must remember when the flag of this empire is flaunted in different countries, we know that it means constitutional liberty; we know that among all the great nations of Europe, our flag means disinterested and moral international conduct; we know that it is the only flag to which subject races can look with evident expectation and hope; it is the only flag on which are emblazoned in letters of glory and light—"Justice and Mercy to Black or White." We know how our warriors abroad fought round that flag, and we shall not shrink at home from such sacrifices as will be needful to maintain its honour. Why, even stripling heroes will hold that flag in distant countries to the death, and we have read how, when dying, they clasped the colours of their country to their hearts. Let an equal sentiment pervade our breasts. This flag is to be placed now in the hands of the new democracy. The old flag will be in its grasp. Let it honour it as it has been honoured hitherto; let it be true to its magnificent trust." We shall see what effect he gives to his professions when he comes to office.

THE SECRETARY of State has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 20,000,000 on the projected road from Dera Ghazi Khan, *via* Thull Chotiali, to Peshin.

THE *Bombay Gazette*, has the following eulogium on Sir James Fergusson G. M. S. I.—"The bestowal of the dignity of Grand Commander of the Star of India upon Sir James Fergusson is an appropriate and graceful recognition of the service which the Governor of Bombay has rendered to the Presidency in the period of office which is now drawing to a close. Nowhere will its appropriateness be more fully recognized than in the midst of the community amongst whom Sir James Fergusson has so zealously worked for the past five years. The favour of the Crown could not have been more worthily exercised than in this graceful proclamation of the fact that the retiring Governor of Bombay has gained the approval of his Sovereign, and we are sure that the compliment will be very sincerely endorsed by those who have watched the course of Sir James Fergusson's administration."

SATURDAY, 7TH MARCH.

A CIRCULAR, just issued in Italy, states that the title of Prince can be bought for Rs. 625,000, that of Duke for Rs. 25,000, that of Count for Rs. 125,000, and that of Baron for Rs. 10,000 only.

"A LIST of the foibles of some of our noted men was published a short time ago, and the list is being continually added to by those who wish to hand down to posterity the eccentricities of genius. Mr. Gladstone's rage for cutting down trees is well known, but he has also a mania for wearing abnormally high collars, which indicate his approach long before his features are discernible. Lord Salisbury is noted for wearing the shabbiest hats of any man in London. His ordinary head-gear is so bad that a metropolitan cabman would not deign to pick it up. As a set-off to this, Mr. Edward Gibson, his faithful follower, is said to keep one hatter constantly employed—anyhow, he always appears to have on a new and glossy "stove pipe." Mr. Chamberlain is a great lover of flowers, and a bit of a dandy to boot. Nine times out of ten he will be seen with an enormous orchib in his button-hole, and when he is minus that, he is sporting some other expensive conservatory flower. Mr. Childers always wears kid gloves with a light tint; he is never seen with uncovered hands, and is popularly supposed to sleep in his gloves. He certainly often eats with them on. Sir Stafford Northcote always, wears loose ill-fitting coats with long sleeves, within which it appears to be the business of his life to hide his hands. Mr. Warto, is an inveterate snufftaker. Lord Hartington always appears to sleep in the House of Commons, with legs outstretched, head bent forward, and that pulled over his eyes; but although he sees

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

nothing, little escapes his sharp ears. It is only a "dog-sleep" after all."

THE TRIBUNE understands that Lake Palti in Thibet was, a few years ago, surveyed by a party under a Bengali gentleman, and that the map is now before the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS hears that large defalcations have been discovered in one of the departments of the Foreign Office, and that the matter is under investigation.

MR. B. L. GUPTA, Presidency Magistrate, is not likely to return to his post on the expiry of his leave. He will, we understand, be appointed to officiate as Sessions Judge of Noakhally.

REUTER INFORMS us that Sir Robert Davies has been appointed Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

THE WHOLE of the Tory press came down upon Mr. Parnell for having kept his silence *anent* the dynamitards. Mr. Labouchere, Editor of *Truth*, gave the following witty retort :—"The newspapers continue saying their morning and evening prayers to Mr. Parnell, imploring him to denounce dynamite, and one of them (I rather think it is the *Saturday Review*) declares that it will be content if he will only "nod" his disapproval. This is mighty fine, so far as it goes, but while Divus Carolus is about it, I would humbly suggest that there are a few things, besides dynamite, which he might also denounce with advantage—for instance, the East wind, the cholera habit of dropping the letter *h*, so unfortunately prevalent in this country ; war, murder, rape, larceny, liver complaints, and, generally speaking, everything which he would have left out of the world if he had made it himself. In particular, I would implore Mr. Parnell to take into his benign consideration whether something might not be done to substitute copious dews for the heavy rainfalls from which we now so frequently suffer, and to control the unbridled (and really most inconvenient)fury of volcanoes and earthquakes. He may not know much about this matter, very likely not just at present; but they are easily crammed, and inasmuch as he notoriously knows nothing about dynamite, I do not see why he should not execute my large order with as much ease as the *Saturday Review's* little one. If, therefore, he will kindly make a new world for me, and give Truth (of course I mean the virtue) rather a more prominent place in it than she occupies in this wicked one, I shall really be very much obliged to him. By the way he might leave out the House of Lords."

THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH states :—"There is a startling increase of insanity in the United States. In 1860, we had one native white insane person to every 1,559 of this class. In 1870, the ratio was one to 1,258 ; in 1880, it was one to 652. In 1860, there was one foreign born insane person to every 1,095 individuals of that class ; in 1870, the ratio had become one to 497, and in 1880, one to 250" Ah ! the statistics give us a clue to the eccentricities of the antipodes.

WE DO NOT suffer much in most parts of this country from cold hands during driving, but in some of the hill stations an invention, which has lately been made in England, will no doubt be found acceptable. This consists of an arrangement for driving with the feet instead of the hands, and can be used either with or without the ordinary arrangement for driving. In the new invention the feet rest on a firm board, and the horse is guided by raising or lowering the toes bearing on one or other rein by means of straps connected to them which pass over the pulley mounted on the front board of the carriage.

IN REGARD to raising the limit of age of the Civil Service candidates, even the Lahore paper which is not overfond of seeing a good turn done to the children of the soil, says :—

"But, as we said above, the present limit does doubtless put obstacles in the way of even the best Indians getting into the Civil Service. The simplest remedy would be to extend the limit of age *for pure natives of India* to 21 ; &c &c.

We are glad to see that our contemporary has at last seen his way to rectify his error, and to take up the cause of the people whose salt he eats.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London March 1.—At a Cabinet Council held yesterday, it was decided, after four hours' deliberation, that the present Ministry should remain in office. In the Division on Friday night the Home Rulers supported the Vote of Censure. It is decided that Sir Archibald Alison and not Sir A. Herbert is to be appointed Adjutant General.

2nd.—It is understood that the Cabinet will hasten the passage of the Bill for the Redistribution of seats, and it is expected that Parliament will be dissolved immediately afterwards.

3.—An inspection took place throughout the country yesterday to ascertain what troops were available for service in the field. The result was satisfactory.

5.—The *Times* Publishes a paragraph this morning stating that the Government will ask the consent of Parliament to an immediate increase in the army of fifteen thousand men. The Troopship *Jumna* arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay yesterday.

6.—Mr. Gladstone had an interview whith the Russian Ambassador yesterday, and, in reply to a question afterwards in the House of Commons, said that questions of great difficulty and delicacy were now pending between England and Russia. He deprecated further questions at the present juncture on any subject. Mr. Gladstone further said the policy of Government is a national policy, approved by the country. Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the Commons last night, said that besides the 3 000 extra men provided for in the Army estimates, it will be necessary for the Government to ask Parliament for further additions. Count Herbert Bismarck arrived in London yesterday on a conciliatory mission from Germany to England.

Berlin, March 4.—An important speech was made by Prince Bismark in the Reichstag to-day, in which he stated that he never advised the British annexation of Egypt. His advice, however, has been repeatedly asked by the British Government on the subject, and his counsel to England had been to come to an understanding with Turkey. Prince Bismarck further said that the present diplomatic tension between England and Germany was owing to the publication of blue and white books on Colonial affairs, Prince Bismarck and several members of the Reichstag complained of the publication by the British Government in their blue book of Sir Edward Malet's interview with Prince Bismarck on the 24th January last. The *North German Gazette* refers in an article to-day to the same subject, and says that the malevolent spirit displayed by England, in publishing the result of the interview alluded to, will put an end to the confidential exchange of views between the two countries.

Washington, March 4 —The inauguration of Mr. Cleveland as President of the United States took place to-day. In his inaugural speech on the occasion, the new President reaffirmed his adhesion to the Monroe doctrine, and said that it would be his object to avoid entangling alliances. Civil Service reform, equality to freed men, repression of polygamy, and the exclusion of Chinese labour were also promised in his speech.

Korti, March 4.—The British head-quarters will shortly be transferred to Dongola, and the troops will be quartered along the Nile during the summer.

London, March 7.—Lord Granville made a statement in the House of Lords last night concerning Prince Bismark's speech in the Reichstag, on Wednesday last, in which he expressed regret at the annoyance caused, and promised to give an explanation to Prince Bismark. His Lordship dwelt upon the importance of friendship being maintained between England and Germany.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph, stating that despatches have been received from the Russian Government, which strengthen the hopes that a peaceful settlement will be arrived at on the questions now pending between England and Russia.

Korti, March 6.—General Brackenbury has reached Merawi.

Bombay, March 6.—A special telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* from Cairo says that the Mahdi is advancing rapidly at the head of a strong force of rebels —The British force at Korti, after having been joined by General Brackenbury's column, will be withdrawn to Dongola.—Some two thousand persons are reported to have been massacred at Khartoum when the Mahdi gained possession of the city.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1885.

FURTHER DEBATE ON THE TENANCY BILL.

SINCE the establishment of the Indian Legislature in 1854, no subject has engaged the attention of our legislators more arduously, more pressingly, and more unremittingly than the Tenancy Bill. No measure of law, during British rule in India, has given rise to a more bulky mass of literature than the Bill in question. Popular feeling has been most violently excited, and the number of public meetings held in different parts of Bengal to protest against it, is simply unprecedented. The number of men who took part in them exceeded a million, and the rich and the poor, the literate and the illiterate, the old and the young, all are under the firmest conviction that the Bill, when passed, will usher in an age of dire calamity. Doubtless, the Ilbert Bill greatly disturbed men's minds ; but its scope was limited, and the number of men who took an interest in it, was, however influential, numerically insignificant. Doubtless, too, that the principles involved in the Tenancy Bill, were first enunciated in 1859, when the Draft of Act X of that year was under consideration. But the embers of the great Mutiny were then still smouldering. Men were then cowed down with abject fear, and the extent to which the principles were proposed to be carried out was limited. There was a feeling, too, that legislation was confined to the good-will of the legislators, and the people had no right or liberty to intervene. And very few, besides the members of the British Indian Association, took any prominent part in the discussions. The case is now totally different. The constitution of the Council has, since then, been considerably liberalised. Assurances, solemn and sincere, have been repeatedly given by the highest officers of State, that it is the earnest wish of Her Majesty's Government to take the public into confidence, and to regulate the working of the Legislature in the same way as in England, and to assign the fullest weight to the opinion of the public. The extent to which the principles of Act X are now proposed to be carried out is, besides. all-comprehensive. It is not remarkable, therefore, that the agitation on the present occasion should be so wide-spread and so keenly felt. But, alas ! it has been of no avail. The united voice of sixty millions has gone for nothing, and the doctrinaire crotchets of a few who have no land of their own, who run no risk of losing anything, and the experience of most of whom is, to say the least, not at all commensurate with the vast importance of the subject,—have risen supreme. Under the standing orders of the Council the leading principles of a Bill are settled at the first reading. But when the Tenancy Bill was brought up, it was distinctly announced by Government that no such settlement need then be made, as both the principles and the details would be thoroughly examined by the Select Committee, and every opportunity would be given for their examination when the Bill came up with the Report of the Committee. This pledge, however, was forgotten, and when the Bill and the Report came up the other day, no opportunity whatever was given for the discussion of principles. The debate was initiated on a narrow technical motion, and some Hon'ble members went the length of stating that the first principles had already been settled. Good-natured people, in their simplicity, thought that, if the opportunity for settling the first principles was lost, still, in the course of the discussions on the 195 amendments of which notice had been given, enough would be done to allay the fears of the people, and to do full justice to the claims of the different parties interested. But they have been disappointed. The proceedings of the Council, during the last four meetings, disclose a sad picture of the utter inutility of such debates. The theory of the Council is that when the Executive Government resolves upon having a new law, the legislators sit independently of the Executive, and determine whether that law should be passed, and if so, in what way. Some of its members may be the same, but the Legislature holds itself perfectly distinct from, and independent of, the Executive. Acting upon this principle Sir Barnes Peacock, then a member of the Legislature, when called upon to vote for a grant of 53 lakhs to Prince Gholam Muhammad, on the ground that the Secretary of State had sanctioned it, most emphatically said, "We do not sit here to register the decrees of the Secretary of State. It is our duty to examine all the papers connected with this case, and unless those papers be produced, we cannot, without being guilty of a great dereliction of duty, vote in favor of the measure." (Quoted from memory.) On a later occasion, Mr. Minchin insisted upon the perfect independence of the Council within the sphere of its own work. But those days are gone, and Sir Steuart Bayley openly declared that though he entirely approved of a particular amendment, he could not vote for it, because the Executive Government, at a meeting of the Supreme Council, had determined otherwise. This is a serious charge to make, and we think it proper, therefore, to quote his exact words as reported in the *Englishman* :

The Hon. Sir Steuart Bayley said that he had been permitted to explain to the Council what his own personal views were on the subject; but as a member of the Executive Council, the Executive Council having decided that transferability of these tenures should not be a principle in this Bill, it was not right that he should ask the Council to support the amendment of his hon. friend opposite, nor, under the circumstances, did he think that he was justified in taking up the time of the Council in explaining why the Executive Council decided not to have it. In its present shape it was clear that the amendment was one which could not receive the countenance of the Government of Bengal, and he, therefore,

hought that any discussion on it would be of no practical value.

Mr. Hunter said something to the same effect; but as a thorough master of rhetoric, he expressed, with consummate tact, his ideas in a more guarded manner. His words were:

He had not intended to speak on the amendment, because he was very much in the position of his hon. friend Mr. Reynolds. He thought the amendment in substance good, but he was unable to accept the form in which it was put.

These remarks recall the discussion which took place in the newspapers on the occasion of the passing of the Ilbert Bill, as to the liberty of action of official members. Some persons went the length of citing the authority of the Secretary of State, who, it was said, had declared that the members were at perfect liberty to vote according to their own convictions. Had that been the case, Sir Steuart would scarcely have made the confession he did. This is, however, not a matter of so much consequence as that of the double deliberation which his words indicate. If the Executive Council did deliberate on the details of the Bill, and come to certain resolutions, which it was determined to carry out, what was the earthly necessity of bringing the same matter before the Legislature, go through the form of debate, read out long speeches, and then carry it by the sheer *vis inertia* of official majority? The Legislature can be of use only when its members come to the task with liberty to act upon the facts as disclosed in Council. They occupy the same relation to law-making as judges do to law-dispensing, and even as a judge would be denounced, who would, when taking his seat on the bench, long before hearing the case, form his determination to convict, so should legislators, who come to their task with *ex parte* judgments in their pockets. Far be it from us to imply any want of respect. We cherish the highest respect for the wisdom, justice and perfect impartiality of the deliberations of the Supreme Council. But from the very nature of the constitution of the Council, its deliberations must be *ex parte*, and to remedy this the Legislative Council admits a few non-official members. And if the determination of the Executive Council should serve as a estoppel to further discussion, what is the good, we beg again to ask, of having the Legislative Council at all? The voluminous notes, reports, memoranda, minutes and memorials, which have been laid before the Supreme Council, contain every thing that can be said for and against each section of the Bill, and it was, therefore, fully as competent to come to a determination as the Legislative Council can possibly be. Why then did not they at once pass the Bill, instead of going through this form of quasi-public discussion, which it was pre-determined should lead to nothing? For five long tedious hours the hon'ble members have gone through the form of discussion, and the display of an enormous mass of dialectic disquisition, day after day for five days, and intend to do so for five more days to declare, what had been already settled in the Executive Council, that 195 amendments, of which notice had been given, were inadmissible. As a matter of fact laws passed under the closed-door system of former times were much more liberal and generous than what we have derived under the present system of public discussions, and it is time that there should be a change. Our words are perhaps harsh, but we write in an agony of pain. It is heart-rending to behold the well-being of sixty millions of our countrymen cast into a fathomless ocean of litigation and woe, by the reckless action of a few doctrinaires, who will retire on handsome pensions, before the dragons' teeth they sow will bear their full crop of mischief. We write strongly, because we feel violently; but we mean no offence. We look upon the disease to be dire, and we cannot rest content with treating it with rose-water. As natives of the land, we shall have to pass our days here, and our nationality makes us feel keenly the dire mischief that is impending. Lord Dufferin is new to the country, and by his position he is bound to pay the highest consideration to the advice of his counsellors. To him, therefore, we can say nothing. Nay, we are thankful to him for the firm and independent action he has taken in regard to the free-sale and some other sections of the Bill. But we complain of those experts whose knowledge and experience of the country have given so much weight to their opinions; we had a right to expect better things of them. From His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who has spent the best part of his life in this country, and is thoroughly familiar with the condition of the people he governs—people, than whom a more quiet, docile, law-abiding and god-fearing race have never come under the Government of an Englishman—we have a right to expect much more consideration and sympathy than what have fallen to our lot. Alas! that such should be the case.

GIFT OF THE GAB.

OR, as a late Armenian friend, by a ludicrous retroversion of ideas, always called it, "Gab of the Gift," is possessed by most people under particular circumstances. Even the most taciturn, under the enlivening influence of a peg, will display it to a considerable extent in the congenial presence of a crony. In one form it is spouting, which makes men to "orate" in season and out of season. Debating is another phase of it, and in its highest development we come to the true art of public speaking in an eloquent and effective manner. The last is rare, exceedingly rare. Even barristers in good practice often fail to acquire it. Ordinary people seldom can claim proficiency in it; and the general run of educated people try to avoid it. Certain it is that the idea of public speaking is, among ordinary business-people, associated with a queer nervousness. With many, the act of being on one's legs before a large audience is coetaneous with tremors, and no child ever more unremediably tangled her dear aunty's worsted threads, than doth the opening term "gentlemen" the threads of a discourse. Hence it is that public speakers always arm themselves with "notes," to refresh their memory, and by an easy transition pass from them to fully written-out speeches. A great Viceroy went a step further, and, for the convenience of reading, had his contemplated speeches printed before-hand on coronet-emblazoned, gold-bordered, rose-scented letter paper. Others have since adopted the plan, though without the gold borders, the emblazoned coronet and the rose scent. Once we got hold of a budget speech, and it certainly proved a great help to us. While the Finance Minister of the day went on reading or orating (whichever may be the right word) for three long hours, we were comfortably ensconced in a cushioned chair, under the shadow of a column, in the centre Hall of the Government House, mentally reading the speech. Had we not got the printed copy, we would have been obliged to strain our nerves to the utmost to follow the orator's voice, which certainly did not recall the piping of the nightingale, or fallen asleep and every now and then started up under the idea that a naughty child was blowing a cracked tin whistle into our ears. Hence it is that we are particularly fond of printed speeches read out after the circulation of the printed copies, and sorely dislike Sir Rivers Thompson's attempt at prohibiting the practice of reading speeches. When he first broached the idea in the Bengal Council last year, we thought it was meant only to gag an old opponent and rival who had proved troublesome, and was then about to retire from the service; but a Marvin sparrow chirps into our ears that Sir Rivers has got His Excellency the Viceroy to side with him, and the *hookam* has been promulgated in the Council chamber, with a hint to the reporters not to take it down. We are at one with the high authorities as to the importance of real, honest, extempore speeches. There is an earnestness, verve, and freshness in them which no elegance of style and carefully-adjusted rhetoric in a written essay can compensate. There may be bad grammar, murdered logic, disjointed thoughts, and unfinished sentences in them, which grievously tax the doctoring tact of the reporters; but they stir up the audience, and keep up animation. They cause no disturbed slumber, nor the dull, aching, painful monotony of listening to a prosy reader. But they are not attainable, and the choice lies between the written speech on the one hand, and a pantomime on the other, in the august presence of our rulers assembled in solemn conclave to legislate for the 250 millions of unrepresented natives of India. Between the two, we prefer the former, which gives some assurance of the speaker having more or less carefully thought over the matter; the latter can only remind one of the Christmas week. True, there is the *tertium quid*, to get the speech by heart, and then to deliver it as an extempore oration. This is of course the common mode of procedure, and in financial statements bristling with figures it is all but impossible to avoid it, and even the great Lord Brougham, writing to Zachariah Macaulay, strongly urged that his correspondent's son, Lord Macaulay, should make it a habit to write out his speeches before delivering them. But it has its disadvantages: the loss of the thread in course of the delivery is sometimes very perplexing, though amusing to behold; and on the whole we cannot help thinking that, however necessary by-hearting may be generally, and might have been to a nobleman training for a parliamentary career, it would be an act of positive cruelty to our august seigniors to oblige them to get long speeches committed to memory at a short notice. It is a punishment in grammar schools to oblige a truant to get by-heart half a dozen paradigms in a Latin or a Greek Delectus, and it would indeed be unmerciful in the extreme to apportion similar tasks to old and most venerable legislators. Of course there are exceptions, and very noble ones too. A Sir George Campbell, a Sir Richard Temple, or a Sir Rivers Thompson would scorn to resort to such an expedient as by-hearting. Their natural eloquence always helps them to deliver the most eloquent and elaborate discourses extempore. We are sure too that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Tenancy Bill could have easily given the 36 folio pages of his opening speech the other day without any note or reminder of any kind. But all are not so gifted, and why should they be put to the trouble of getting through such task? They have much more important things to look after than such a school-boy exercise. No service in the civilized world is more thoroughly educated and more highly endowed with intellectual powers of a superior order than the Civil Service of India. The members thereof are *facile princepes* in the art of report-writing. There is nothing in religion, art or science, nothing in literature, sociology or commerce in which they cannot, and do not, write admirable and exhaustive reports. As for statistical returns one would think that they are to the manner born; but in the gift of the gab, before a public meeting, they must pardon us for saying, they have not, with honorable exceptions, often taken the first prize, and to force them to deliver by-heart speeches in Legislative Councils, is to do them a grave injustice and, as we have said above, a positive cruelty. The shifts they are often driven to under such circumstances is painful to behold. We remember seeing a high officer of state who, unable to get by-heart a short speech that he had to make at a distribution of prizes, placed his hat on the table and his written speech behind and under cover of it, so that he may read it without being seen as reading. Others have their office-boxes placed before them to afford protection to the Mss. of their speeches. Closely-written speeches on small slips of paper, which might be mistaken for notes, are often resorted to, but the necessity of reading them frequently causes very unpleasant breaks in the thread of a discourse. Menu cards are likewise written over for toasts, and one may turn them in his hands so as to make it appear that he was playing with them when speaking, though he was really drawing his oratorical inspiration entirely from their scribbled pages. The necessity of pulling out from one's pocket the lost thread of a Convocation address is a great deal worse. And these are undignified, pinchbecky expedients, which should on no account be tolerated. It is infinitely better to allow written speeches, than to force honorable and respectable middle-aged people to flounder in such a manner, as to lower themselves in their own estimation and in that of their audience. In the

Legislative Council of India oratory is, moreover, forbidden. Lord Canning entirely snuffed it out by ordaining that the honorable members should not rise on their legs when addressing their colleagues, and speaking from one's chair, it is as impossible to bring forth oratory as swimming is in a fauteuil. It may be said that in England got-by-rote speeches are common enough. But whatever may be the case there, in India the plan can never be satisfactorily carried out. It will either inflict pain on some elderly persons, or amount to a gagging. Men of high position may disregard the prohibition, as did a gentleman in the confidence of the Bengal Government within a few minutes of the promulgation of the prohibition in Council, without being called to order ; but men of minor influence, who have no confidence in their memory, will forego all attempt at speaking. The Government proposed to deal leniently with the native members ; but the very act of leniency will carry a stigma, or a sense of the loss of self respect, which our people will try to avoid by playing the role of dummies. This is an awkward pass to drive the members to, and not needed in the interest of sound legislation.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

IN reviewing educational progress in Bengal during the past official year we are placed at a disadvantage. This arises from the changes introduced in classification of schools and colleges in accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission, the publication of whose Report was the chief event in the educational history of 1883-84. By the new rules every school and college in which the course of study conforms to the standard prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction, and which either is inspected by the Department or presents pupils at the public examinations held by the Department or by the University, is to be classed as a public institution. Every school and college not coming within the above definition is to be classed as a private institution. It will thus be seen that a college or school may be classed as a public institution, even if it does not receive a single farthing from the public revenues, to say nothing of aided schools. As a matter of fact, the number of private institutions—that is to say, aided or unaided institutes—is much larger than exclusively Government schools. And as schools of the former class are now classed as "public," the official returns do not correctly represent the actual state of things. Again, while the Education Commission was sitting, a special committee was appointed to revise educational forms of statistics. The suggestions of this committee have been followed in the Director's report for 1883-84, which is now under notice. The new forms do, only to a certain extent, admit of a correct comparison being made of general educational results. In these circumstances it would be useless to enter into an elaborate analysis of the figures given in the Report which are, to say the least, misleading. The total number of institutions, public and private, in Bengal, during the past year was 70,259, having 392,609 pupils on their rolls. In 1882 and 1883, the returns showed an increase of upwards of 10,000 schools in each year ; and the former year exhibited an increase of 178,156 pupils and the latter of 204,447 pupils. But during the past year the returns show a gain of only 1369 of schools and 81,517 pupils. Here, again, it should be remembered that the apparent increase of 30 in the number of special schools is due to the inclusion under this head of 35 *kyoungo* or schools attached to Buddhist monasteries in the Chittagong district and the Hill Tracts. The returns should separately exhibit the number of purely Government institutions, the number of aided institutions and the number of unaided institutions. If this were done, the progress made in each class of schools would be definitely known. In accordance with the new rules, expenditure incurred in the maintenance of private schools as now defined, has been excluded from the statement. It appears that private expenditure on public institutions increased by Rs. 170,000 in 1883-84, while Government expenditure decreased by Rs. 1,14,000. The proportion which Government expenditure forms of the total expenditure has fallen from 40·4 to 39·3 per cent.

By the new rules public schools or colleges are classified according to the nature of the education imparted in them. Under the head of school education, general, are included primary and secondary schools. The pupils in secondary schools are divided into two schools, according to the stage of instruction which they have reached. The final standard of the lower stage is that of matriculation. Secondary schools in the high stage, that is to say, schools teaching up to the Entrance standard, show an increase of 3,317 pupils, but those in the middle stage exhibit a decrease of an almost equal number. The decrease of pupils in the middle stage is attributed to more accurate classification. It appears that of the pupils in all public institutions, 69 per cent. are Hindus, 28 per cent. Mahomedans, nearly 1 per cent. Christians, and nearly 2 per cent. aborigines. Aided High English schools increased apparently from 115 to 118, but in reality 12 aided schools were added to the list during the past year. The Director of Public Instruction brings to notice the importance of the work done by unaided schools. In Calcutta alone there were during past year 21 schools with upwards of 8000 pupils on their rolls, and they passed 209 pupils for the Entrance Examination. It has for some time past been the policy of the Bengal Government to encourage the establishment, in places where there is already a flourishing Government school, of a school under private management. "The prosecution of such a policy," observes the Lieutenant-Governor, "relieves the pressure in the overgrown Zillah school, tends to reduce the State expenditure, and to foster private effort. By a rigid adherence to this policy the great schools of the province will be restricted to moderate size, teaching and management in them will become more efficient, and thus they will furnish a high standard up to which these other schools, called into existence by a wise abstention on the part of Government, will strive to work. The substitution of efficient private schools for schools under Government management will always receive the Lieutenant-Governor's support." Great caution will, however, be required in giving effect to this policy, and anything like a reversal of the existing state of things should be avoided. The number of Middle Vernacular schools rose during the year from 1,079 attended by 59,213 pupils to 1108 schools attended by 61,702 pupils. There was then a net gain of 29 schools and 2,489 pupils. The Director makes some interesting remarks on the general question of the gradual conversion of middle Vernacular into middle English schools. He thinks that the process of conversion will be greatly facilitated, and the organization of the schools strengthened and improved by the adoption of more stringent rules than it has hitherto been found necessary to prescribe for the classification of English scholars in Vernacular schools. As the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, there can be no question as to the widespread desire of all classes for opportunities of acquiring some knowledge of English, and it is proper that this desire should be met as far as possible. In recent years the increase in the number of primary schools has ranged from 6000 to 10,000 in the year. But in 1883-84 this rapid progress was for the first time arrested, the increase in schools being only 1165 and in pupils 69,798. The Director accounts for this by stating that the former policy of searching out indigenous schools and bringing them within the cognizance of the Department, has given place to one which seeks to place existing schools upon a stable footing, and declines to recognize schools which have only a small number of pupils, or which do not sit regularly throughout the year. This is a move in the right direction. The existing schools should be improved and placed upon an efficient footing, and then there will be time enough to extend the system of primary education by establishing additional institutions. The Director proposes to revise the course of instruction in both grades of primary schools so as to make it more practically useful to the classes for whom it is designed and to raise the pay of the masters of upper primary schools. These proposals have our hearty support. The consolidation and improvement of existing institutions should now be the main object of Government, and when this has been accomplished, new schools may be established with advantage. It is satisfactory to notice that the number of girls schools rose from 1398 to 1,785, and of pupils from 27,485 to 32,167. At the same time the number of girls in boys schools increased from 31,137 to 33, 646. The Education Commission disapproved of the system of attaching girls' classes to primary schools for boys, and we fully agree with the Commission. The Yankee system of mixed schools is not suited to the circumstances of this country. We also observe that the number of Mahomedan pupils in all schools increased from 366,388 to 392,003, and the proportion of them to the total number of pupils of all kinds has risen from 27·9 to 28·15 per cent. It is worthy of note that the number of Mahomedan students learning English is increasing, and that of purely oriental students declining. This fact is sufficient to show that our Mahomedan fellow subjects have no special prejudices against learning English.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE AMIR OF KABUL.

One of the good acts of Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India was to restore friendship between England and Afghanistan as a principle of the policy of the British Government, and in this matter his Lordship strictly carried out instructions which had been given to him by the Gladstone Cabinet. There is no country in Asia where patriotism burns so fiercely as in Afghanistan. An Afghan would put up with any evil, but he can not endure the loss of his independence. It was the inability of Lord Auckland and Lord Lytton to understand this trait in the character of its people that plunged us into two unjustifiable and costly wars with Afghanistan. But for these two wars which have made an honest alliance with the Afghans almost impossible, we would not have been so very anxious about the advance of Russia in the Herat direction. It was Lord Lytton's attempt to reduce the Amir into the position of a protected Indian prince that made Shere Ali throw himself upon the protection of Russia. The latter knew well that the Muscovite was no more disinterested in his professions of friendship for him than John Bull. But at the same time he felt that the danger from the English side was immediate, while that from the Russian side was remote. Under these circumstances Shere Ali, like a wise man, determined to take the benefit of the chapter of accidents. He would never have thought of forming an alliance with the Russians, if Lord Lytton had not entertained designs against the independence of his country. By the evacuation of Afghanistan, Lord Ripon convinced its people that the British Government did not covet their territory. The late Viceroy is charged by his enemies with having "scuttled out" of Afghanistan ; but it should be remembered that the permanent occupation of Kandahar formed no part of the conservative programme. And its retention would have involved the gradual annexation of the whole of Afghanistan. Lord Ripon also wisely declined to impose a treaty upon the Amir, knowing full well that though the ruler of Afghanistan may coquet with England or Russia, his unruly subjects will go their own way, and will equally resent interference either from Russia or India. The net result of the late Viceroy's Afghan policy has been, as he pointed out in course of his Leeds speech, that the relations of the Government of India with the Government of Afghanistan were never at any time more close and friendly than at the present moment. This is conclusively proved by the fact that recently a small body of English officers and soldiers have passed through some of the most outlying portions of the dominions of the Amir, and through some of the wildest tribes, without the smallest disturbance or interference.

Lord Dufferin will have to complete the work which was begun by his predecessor. Abdur Rahman has for a long time been desirous of visiting India with a view to ratify his alliance with the English. He has been informed on more than one occasion that the British Government would aid him in repelling unprovoked foreign aggression upon his

dominions, provided he unreservedly followed the advice of that Government in regard to his external relations. It must be made clear to him that the British policy with respect to his country is an honest one. Now, that a conference has been arranged between the Amir of Kabul and the Viceroy of India, we would earnestly command this point to Lord Dufferin's consideration. No English statesman has a wider or more varied knowledge of Oriental, particularly of Mahomedan character than his Lordship. He cannot be ignorant of the fact that the English are looked upon with great suspicion and distrust in the East. Asiatic peoples have seen how the English originally came out to India to trade and how they established a splendid empire, acquiring province after province either by the sword or by breach of faith. Besides this general consideration, the Afghan has special reasons to entertain suspicions of the British Government. He has seen his country twice invaded without any justification. It is no secret that our present alliance with Abdur Rahman Khan is looked upon with suspicion by the Afghans, whose memory is still full of the late war which sent Shere Ali to his grave, and drove his family into exile. The time has come for removing these suspicions. The withdrawal from Kandahar has shown the Afghan that the English do not covet the country of rocks. Mr. Gladstone has declared in emphatic terms that the great aim of the British Government should be to preserve the integrity of the Amir's dominions from aggression. In this Liberals and Conservatives are agreed. At the approaching conference between the Amir and the Governor-General, Lord Dufferin will have to convince the Afghan that the English sincerely desire to maintain a strong Government in Afghanistan, and have no ulterior designs of forcing their rule upon his country. The task will no doubt be a difficult one, but we have great confidence in Lord Dufferin's judgment and tact, and his wide and varied knowledge of Oriental character will stand him in good stead in his negotiations with Abdur Rahman. We need hardly point out that the negotiations cannot be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, unless the Afghan is convinced of the honesty of the motives of the English Government. Particular care should be taken to impress upon the Amir that no attempt shall be made to force British Residents upon him. No ruler of Afghanistan will, under any circumstances, consent to receive English Residents in his country. At the Peshwar Conference between Shere Ali's Minister and Sir Lewis Pelly, held eight years ago, the former implored Lord Lytton to abandon the idea of placing British Officers in Afghanistan. If Abdur Rahman is asked to receive a British Resident, it would be impossible to convince him of the honesty of our motives. In that case the Afghan will at once jump to the conclusion that the English have ulterior designs of forcing their rule upon his country. It is true that the Afghans already see Russia stretching out her hands from Merv and Sarakhs towards Herat and the fertile country surrounding it; nevertheless, they will refuse to have any thing to do with the English if they are asked to receive British Residents in their country. Afghanistan may be made a strong outwork of India, if we can only secure the confidence of the warlike tribes within its boundaries. That this should be the object of the British Government there can be no manner of doubt; but its attainment would not be an easy matter even under existing circumstances. The only way to secure the confidence of the Afghans, as we have said above, is to convince them of the honesty of our motives. If this cannot be done at the forthcoming Conference, it is as well that it should not be held. We do not deny that an impression may be made on the Oriental mind by the splendour and parade of great ceremonies of State. But Orientals are not children, and cannot be satisfied with mere imposing ceremonials and pageants. They are astute enough to understand their interests. The forthcoming Conference is likely to have a most important effect upon the course of Central Asian politics, and it is, therefore, all the more necessary that the negotiations with the Amir should be conducted with great judgment and caution. If the Amir goes back to his country unconvinced of the honesty of the motives of the British Government, he will not fall in with our verdict and serious complications will be the result.

THE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

WE have received the Report of the Seventh Annual Meeting, and of the Inauguration of the Lecture Hall of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. We are glad to notice that the Association, under the fostering care of its founder, Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, is making steady progress. Our readers will remember that upwards of Rs. 30,000 were subscribed for the building of the new Lecture Hall, of which the foundation-stone was laid, in March 1882, by Lord Ripon. Of this amount only Rs. 5000 remain unrealized. We understand that this is the amount which was subscribed by the late Raja Kumud Narayan Bhup of Bijni, and we feel confident with the Committee of Management of the Association, "that the heirs of the late Raja, in justice to the memory of the lamented deceased, will fulfil his obligations." The Lecture Hall, we are glad to learn, has been completed, and lectures, which owing to the dilapidated state of the old building could not be delivered last year, are about to be resumed. The Association still commands the honorary services of Father Lafont, Dr. Sircar, and Babu Taraprasanna Roy, as lecturers. So long as these gentlemen are able and willing to continue their self-imposed work, the public has a guarantee that the lectures of the Science Association would be all that could be desired. But is it fair for the Association to expect for an indefinite period such honorary services from men who have other and more serious claims upon their time? The present lecturers are rendering their services gratuitously out of pure love of Science, and out of regard for the advancement of our country. But they cannot continue to render those services *for ever*. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that the Association must have endowed Professorships. Dr. Sircar has been urging this ever since the establishment of the Institution. In his address at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Association, he said:

> And neither can we expect, nor ought we to expect that we shall always be able to command honorary lecturers. This is neither possible nor desirable. We must have men continually at work, observing and experimenting and investigating, within the walls of the Institution, in fact, devoting their lives to the Cultivation of Science, in order that we may have natives of this country contributing to the advancement of human knowledge, for which specific object this Institution was projected, and has been established, and of which Your Excellency will now be solicited to lay the permanent foundation.

Again at the inauguration of the Lecture Hall, he said more strongly:

> The first object, therefore, my Lord, of this Institution, is to create a taste for science by the diffusion of scientific knowledge. This object it is now endeavouring to fulfil. The other object, the advancement of science, can only follow when the Institution has men paying their undivided attention, literally devoting their lives, to the pursuit of particular branches of Science. This is only possible, when these men are relieved of their other duties and cares.
>
> It must, therefore, be evident, my Lord, that the Association cannot carry on its work for ever with honorary lecturers. Professorships must be founded, or it will fail to fulfil the object for which it has been founded. The money required for the endowment of each Professorship need not, I think, be a very large sum. I believe the modest sum of a lac of rupees would, for the present, be enough for one such endowment. There ought at least to be two Professorships, and it will be a great honor to the Institution and to the whole country if we are permitted to connect the first Professorship with the name of your Lordship, a name, which for many and varied reasons, is dear to all my countrymen.

Here we have a definite proposal, and it has already met with some response, His Highness the first Prince of Indore having subscribed Rs. 1,000, the Hon'ble Kumar Baikunthanath De Rs. 1,000, the Hon'ble Maharaja of Durbhanga Rs. 10,000, His Highness the Nizam of Hydrabad 3,000, and Nawab Salar Jung 1,000 in aid of the Ripon Professorship Fund. A small beginning has been made, but a great deal yet remains to be done. The future progress of India will mainly depend upon the advancement of scientific education, and we cannot too earnestly appeal to our countrymen to help the movement which has been already set on foot by the Science Association. We should never forget the noble words which Lord Ripon spoke at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Lecture Hall:

> I would venture to throw in my voice with Dr. Sircar's in the appeal which he made to you for the endowment of professorships. It seems to me that that is a matter of very great importance; it is important because it will give to this association a permanent establishment; it is important because it will tend to maintain and to keep up the high character of its professoriat; and it is important also for another and a general reason, because, as your Honorary Secretary well pointed out, the fact of gathering around the institution a body of able scientific men will be not only that they will be here to teach the five hundred students who are to be gathered within the walls of this new building, but that they will form a body of learned and scientific men leavening the Society of Calcutta, giving a tone to its learning, and pursuing in the midst of this city those scientific investigations and enquiries which can alone be thoroughly followed by men who have an assured independence, and which will, I trust, before many years are past, enable the natives of this country to take their proper place among the scientific men of the world.

It is very much to be regretted that "the Association has not met with the sympathy and support of the natives of India which its importance as the most potent regenerating institution deserves." We have faith, however, in the patriotism of our countrymen, and believe that if they be helped to clearly understand the true scope and objects of the Institution, their zeal and enthusiasm for its maintenance and permanency will be such as its most ardent supporters could desire.

Dr. Sircar and his colleagues are doing much to explain these objects clearly to the public, and the reports under notice show the nature of the struggle which they are still making to secure the permanency of the Institution. It is now the absolute duty of our countrymen to lend their liberal aid to the promoters of the Association in endowing Professorships for the Institution and thus secure its permanency. The founder of the Association has devoted the best energies of the best portion of his life towards the maintenance of the Institution, and his devotion to its welfare is unremitting. But it is impossible, as we have said above, that the Association can secure his devotion and services *for ever*. Others must come forward to help him. Others must learn to do the work to which he is giving his life-blood, and we call upon our countrymen to give him their cordial support. Lord Dufferin, who has consented to become the Patron of the Association, earnestly wishes, we understand, to promote scientific education in the country. We sincerely hope that during his Lordship's rule the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science will be placed on a solid and permanent basis, and will prove the noblest monument of his enlightened administration.

EARLY MARRIAGE.

THOSE irrepressible conservatives, the members of the British Indian Association, who, as their enemies say, can see no good in Government measures, have once more signalised themselves by replying to a Government letter, in a manner that will not, we are afraid, be very well appreciated in certain quarters! Some one, it appears, very much struck and pained by the utter corruption and moral turpitude which pervades Hindu Society, has, in a fit of humanizing zeal, taken it into his head to address the Government to solicit its aid and intervention in putting down early marriage and enforced widowhood. And the paternal Government, be it said to its eternal credit, ever ready to get hold of any and every possible occasion of having grist for its legislative mill, was but too glad to send round some "Notes" on the subjects, to different public bodies for consideration and opinion. The Government evidently cogitated to the effect that it had too long and patiently enough put up with the insolent outrage to humanity, perpetrated by

Hindu Society, and now that a powerful auxiliary was in the field, it was time to set its foot upon the evil customs which have been retarding the social advancement of the country. But the only wonder is, that even at this late hour of the day, the Government should have failed to recognise and feel, that Hindu Society is a child of too large a growth to be put into a go-cart of reform, however elaborately manufactured in the Government workyard. The Government once for all should clearly understand, that all its interferences in matters like these, in any shape whatsoever, are not only utterly uncalled for, but mischievous in the extreme. By lending the aid of official weight to movements of questionable character, as the present one, the Government runs the risk of affording every adventurer of a reformer, the ready means of outrageously and insolently casting aspersions, however unmerited, upon particular sections of the community, which, for aught we know, may not be inclined to take the joke in good part. Fancy the idea of a Hindu reformer of the type under notice, going up to Government and gravely asking it to lend official weight to his view that early marriage should be enforced amongst Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Eurasians, on the ground of the gross scandals which late marriages sometimes give rise to, or that an Act should be passed prohibiting the free and unrestricted social intercourse of the opposite sexes on similar grounds. Would the Government circulate such impudent libels for the consideration and opinion of the Council of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, or the Eurasian Association? We trow not. But this is exactly what it has done, obviously because the parties maligned are helpless natives.

Since, however, the Government has thought it worth its while to circulate the Notes in question, it was the duty of the British Indian Association, to speak out its mind through its Committee, in an unequivocal and unmistakeable manner and to record a firm protest against the wild chimeras enunciated in them. The Committee's reply to the Government letter forwarding the Notes has one serious drawback. It is destructive, and not constructive. It knocks down with unrelenting severity, the schemes enunciated, but suggests nothing to replace them. This course, however, was unavoidable. The Association was called upon only to express its opinion as to how far the schemes were practicable, and not to suggest any thing, and it was precluded from going out of the field. Nor was the occasion such as to justify or tolerate an irregularity. Be that as it may, such as it is, it is too good to be lost, and we would have liked to quote it *in extenso*, had space permitted; but we must on the present occasion confine ourselves to the subject of early marriage.

The Committee of the British Indian Association rightly observe that the Notes are highly sensational and exaggerated, and on the whole so vague as not to admit of fair categorical treatment. In the first 'Note' its author does not even condescend to explain in what sense he uses the word 'infant' which forms the basis of his argument. He uses the word in such a way as to include ill-assorted marriages also. We fail to understand how it can be expedient to enter into any discussion when we do not know how far the evils complained of are real, and how far imaginary. The contentions raised in the Notes resolve themselves into two questions, (1) as to whether there is any prospect of reform from educated public opinion, and if not, (2) whether Government should interfere and adopt the suggestions made in the Notes.

The argument that the influence of education is neutralized by that of caste prejudice in substance means, that education has not advanced sufficiently among the Hindus, and that to wait for it would be to retard improvement to an indefinite future. The Committee rightly observe that opinion must differ as to what should be looked upon as healthy progress in social matters, and how it should be accelerated, but taking a general view of things in Bengal, there has been, they urge, a marked improvement within the last twenty-five years in people's ideas as to what should be the marriageable age for girls. Infant Marriages, *i. e.* marriages of girls under 5 years of age, have become exceedingly rare, and the average age of marriage for both boys and girls has risen to a marked extent. Under these circumstances the Government should do nothing to cause a reactionary move.

Supposing even that such were not the case, the second branch of the alternative could not be accepted. Interference of the State in the growth of society can never conduce to its progress. The forces that govern its development must be born within, and can never be artificially created by any external agency. Although the author of the Note on the subject would not "propose a legal ban upon early marriage," he would "indirectly aim a deadly blow" at the practice itself. It seems to us that the idea of doing that indirectly and silently what would be wrong if done directly and avowedly, is positively immoral. The Government is pledged to neutrality in religious and social matters. If it is to continue to profess to abide by that pledge it cannot honestly aim a "deadly blow" at what the pledge requires it to let alone.

The Committee observe:

> The attempt made to draw a line of distinction between legislation and executive action is futile. It is quite impracticable in the case of this country. As a subject race, living under a foreign Government alien in race, religion, language, habits, manners and customs, the people of India cannot recognise any such distinction. Laws are not made here by the people through their representatives, but by those who hold the Executive Government in hand, and their orders, therefore, whether passed in the Legislative or in the Executive Department, have the same relation to the people. The only difference the people know of, is that laws are passed by the ablest and most experienced officers of State, after mature deliberation, and under carefully-framed checks and safeguards against haste, indiscretion, individual bias, or misconceptions; whereas executive action is summary and immediate, and subject practically to no control or check. Under the circumstances it is impossible that the people can voluntarily allow, or view with other than the greatest alarm, any proposition which has for its object the indirect executive annulment of solemn pledges of the law of the land. No nation, whether subject or otherwise, can for a moment do so.
>
> If a progressing society needs any change of law, the change should take place at the desire and request of the people, and should not be made by an alien Government instigated by aliens.

Let us now consider the specific measures of administrative action suggested by the author of the Note, and the observations of the Committee thereon. They are—

1*st*. Non-admission of married candidates at the different University Examinations.

2*nd*. Heads of Departments to give preference to unmarried candidates for office.

3*rd*. Educational Department to prepare tracts condemning early marriage, and to insist upon their being used as text-books in Government schools.

4*th*. A law requiring that the money received from the bridegroom in case of marriage between infant girls and old men, to be deposited in the name of the bride for her exclusive use.

The Committee deprecate the adoption of the third suggestion on the ground that such anathematory tracts are in themselves of little practical use, and should not be permitted to trench upon the time now devoted to more useful and important studies. The fourth suggestion falls to the ground, since it contemplates a new law, which would not prove effectual, however stringent its provisions may be, and will be defeated and contravened at every step.

As has been well observed the first suggestion is opposed to the character of our Universities:

> The primary, nay the sole, business of the Universities is to ascertain "by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees," and to include in that, changes in the civil condition of the candidates would be entirely arbitrary, and opposed to the spirit of the law. It will be, moreover, transferring summary power to corporate bodies formed of individuals of different nationalities, customs and religion, in questions which the legislature is not permitted to take up. Early marriage may be bad, but the Committee hold atheism to be infinitely worse, and they hold that no liberal, University on the face of the earth would prohibit all education to atheists, and to deny examination is to prohibit all education in Colleges.

In this connection, it has been suggested by the Indian Association, which, we believe, deprecates the above suggestions in the main, that it should be ruled that no married graduate should be eligible to hold a senior scholarship, although no subsequent marriage should deprive the scholarship-holder of his stipend. We cannot subscribe to this suggestion, as we deprecate the idea of putting a premium upon anything which would in the slightest degree make it appear to the people at large, that the Government has an eye upon their religion, and would interfere with it by an indirect means, because it dares not do so directly. Moreover, of what good would such restrictions upon University education be, so far as the nation at large is concerned? How many of us have anything to do with the University? Why should we choose to forget on this occasion, that the nation resides in the cottage and not in the palatial mansion? What effect would your restrictions have upon Ram, Sham, and Hari who form the bulk of the nation? The total number of those who aspire to senior scholarships do not count by hundreds, and what would be their influence on the ten millions who represent the minor population of the country? If the University authorities can be of any use in connection with this movement, it would be by furnishing reliable statistics as to the effect of early marriage upon education and the respective merits of candidates, for the use of the future reformer. We would suggest the desirability of the University authorities ascertaining as to whether the candidate is married or not, and if married, when, at what age, and before passing what examination and so on.

The Committee go on to say:

> The second suggestion is directly opposed to the specific terms of Her Majesty's gracious Proclamation of 1858, for it proposes certain religious customs to be bars to office. Early marriage is founded upon religious ordinances, and as it is not open to Government to enquire how far a nation's religion is right or wrong, so no one should be disqualified for following the religion of his ancestors. To meet this difficulty, it has been urged by Mr. Malabari "that the State has a right to insist upon having the best available citizen. If so the head of a department may prefer the unmarried candidate to the married, all other qualifications being equal," the evil of early marriage being gradual weakening of physical powers and degeneracy of the race. The Committee, in the first place, deny that it has been proved that early marriage is the sole or the most important cause of degeneracy of the native race. Climate, food, hereditary predisposition to disease, injudicious selection in marriage, and other causes of arrested growth, are potent factors in the case, and it is illogical to overlook them. Now, if native society is to be reconstructed on the lines of the views propounded by Mr. Malabari, not only would it be necessary to repress, by indirect State influence, infant-marriage, but also marriage in violation of established mental and physiological laws as inculcated in our own ancient books and recognised by modern Biologists. The argument, moreover, is specious, and such as it is, it applies to specific requirements for particular purposes, and becomes quite absurd when accepted as a universal axiom, and under no circumstance should be thought of in connexion with the British Indian Government.

All these considerations ought to conclusively show the great difficulty which environs not only the question of legislation for social reform, but also the question of utilising the influence of Government officers for that purpose, and when the peculiar constitution of the Government of India is remembered, the difficulty appears to be perfectly insurmountable. And the British Indian Association has done well in coming forward with so clear and forcible an exposition of the case.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

MR. B. L. GUPTA, the Presidency Magistrate, has been allowed leave for a month and ten days, and Maulavi Syed Amir Hossein, who lately officiated for him with so much credit, has again been appointed to act as Presidency Magistrate during Mr. Gupta's absence.

MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, goes on furlough for eleven months and ten days, and Mr. P. Nolan, Magistrate of Shahabad, is appointed to officiate for him.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL is proceeding with galloping pace in disposing of the Tenancy Bill amendments. 112 of these have already been got rid of. One amendment only may properly be said to have been carried—but that was a small matter, and is nothing to speak of. Two other amendments also, which were not of much significance, and proposed merely verbal alterations, have also been accepted. They do not in any way touch the main provisions of the Bill. Amendments nos. 96-100, which stood in the name of the Maharajah of Durbhanga, and one of very minor importance, which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mukerji, have been withdrawn. There are yet 83 amendments on the notice paper, but the Maharaja of Durbhangha, we understand, has expressed his intention to give notice of a number of additional amendments. The time of the Legislature is too precious to be wasted on a careful consideration of of these troublesome amendments. The hot weather is coming on apace, and the legislative incubus must be got rid of at once. The amendments are simply "put, and lost," and the members are spared the trouble of making speeches in support of their motions. Had the hon'ble members, the movers of the amendments, put their heads together and brought forward the amendments in a heap—so that they may be declared "put and lost" *at once*, some ten clear days would be gained, and the "tactics" of the Tenancy Bill agitators would have been summarily defeated.

THE RIPON COLLEGE has, we are glad to learn, been affiliated to the University of Calcutta, both in Arts and Law, up the standard of B. A. and B. L. The low rate of three Rupees a month has, we understand, been fixed as the uniform schooling fee in the College Department. Great credit is due to the energetic founder and proprietor, Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, for having succeeded, within so short a time in bringing up the College to the very efficient state that we find it in. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that private enterprise in educational matters bids fair, ere long, gradually to relieve the State of much of its responsibilities. We trust that under the management of Bubu Surendra Nath who has been connected with private Educational Institutions for more than eight years, the College will be equally prosperous and successful as the primary School and the High School.

THE number of admissions into Lunatic Asylums in Bengal, which had fallen in 1882 to 165, the smallest number on record, rose to 209 during 1883. The increase, we hear, was most marked in the case of males, of whom 184 were admitted against 144 in the previous year. So we see the province has got an accession of 40 lunatics. We have been thinking to what causes this increase is due. Men's minds were much disturbed by the Ilbert Bill and the Rent Bill discussions during the period under notice. People were to be deprived not only of their liberty, but of their property—the two things most valued in this world. Was it possible that the angry discussion of the burning questions of the day deprived some men of the little spark of understanding they had got? The Ilbert Bill discussion has closed, and we have now 40 more male lunatics. The fate of the Tenancy Bill will be sealed in the course of this week. It is not improbable we shall have another crop of lunatics this year. A large number of them is already in our mind's eye, but only these would-be lunatics have not yet shaken off the habiliments, the outward garments, of sanity. "There is method in their madness," which makes us at times think that they are only feigning insanity. But there are symptoms which unmistakably show that there is incipient lunacy in them. The approaching hot weather will bring out the disease in its most virulent form, and we tremble for philanthropic officials, the selfish and tyrannical zemindars, the model raiyats, and the hair-brained journalists, who have taken part in the Rent Bill discussion. Would that we could keep away from this fatal controversy!

MR. CROFT, the Director of Public Instruction is going on furlough, we understand, for one year. Mr. Tawney, the Principal of the Presidency College, acts for him as Director; Mr. Griffiths, Principal of the Hooghly College, officiates for Mr. Tawney as Principal of the Presidency College; and Mr. Mowat, Professor in Patna College takes the place of Mr. Griffiths in the Hooghly College. But we hear Mr. Mowat is going home immediately, and will not join the Hooghly College till the end of the approaching vacation, that is to say till the latter end of June next. In the mean time Mr. Robson, a Junior Professor, has taken charge of the College, to the supercession of the Rev. Lal Behari Dey, the Senior Professor. Every one knows that the Rev. Lal Behari Day is one of the best English scholars in the country, and a veteran educationist, and yet this experienced Professor has been superseded by a raw young man, for no other reason, we imagine, than that the former gentleman is a Native and the latter a European. We wonder whether this appointment has been made with the sanction of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who has the reputation of being a just, upright and conscientious man. It should seem that during His Honour's *regime* the policy of preferring a European, however incompetent, to a Native, however competent, is to be systematically carried out. These are hard times to those who have had the ill-luck to be born in Bengal.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE is irrepressible. He has been lately addressing the good people of Redditch on the subject of the foreign policy of England. He entirely disapproves of the present attitude of the Cabinet towards Bismarck and sneers at the Government for their valetudinarian views towards German annexations in south Africa and New Guinea. Personally Sir Richard has apparently no pronounced opinion on the subject, but as a Conservative candidate he is of course entirely guided by the principles enunciated by his chiefs. He is of opinion that bogey Bismarck should be taught a severe lesson for his audacious attempt to make annexations in south Africa. This is what he says:—"It would be far better to take a strong line; to plant our foot down, and if necessary to shew our teeth and growl, for depend upon it, anything like the bleating of a lamb was misunderstood by our German neighbours." We wonder whether Sir Richard's speech has been reported in German papers, and whether Prince Bismarck has noticed it. The Prince must have been intensely amused if he happened to read it, and must have laughed to his heart's content at Sir Richard's "growling and "showing of teeth."

ALTHOUGH it may not be necessary to attach very great importance to any and every stray rumour that finds its way from the North-Western Frontier, the following telegrams which will be read with great interest, clearly show that there is more than ordinary reason for anxiety. Earl Granville, replying to a question in the House of Lords said that, Russian troops had occupied the Zulfikar Pass, and had advanced within two miles of Panjdeh. The British Government, his Lordship said, had made strong representations to the Russian Government to order their commanders to refrain from advancing further. The Russian Government, in their reply on the 24th February, declined to withdraw their advanced posts from Hariyasi and Zulfikar, but gave assurances that their officers had been ordered to avoid a conflict with the Afghans.

Sir Peter Lumsden, Earl Granville said, had advised the Afghans to resist any further advance on the part of the Russians, and the British Government had approved of Sir Peter Lumsden's action. Negotiations on the subject are now proceeding between England and Russia. It never seemed likely that the aggressive bear could have self-control enough to conceal his shaggy paws now that there are difficulties in the Soudan of an engrossing character. The Government cannot adopt a day too early all possible precautionary measures.

THE FOURTH centenary of the birth of *Chaitanya* was celebrated last week with great *eclat* in *Navadvip*, the town of his birth. It was attended with the usual reading of the *Srimat Bhagvat*, and *sankirtans*; and there was a large gathering of pandits and pilgrims from all parts of the country. The festival generally goes by the name of *Mahapravur nava kalevar dharan*, or the assumption of a new body by the great *Chaitanya*, who is regarded by devout Hindus as one of the incarnations of *Vishnu*. But strictly speaking our brethern are going, we are afraid, without the card, for only 399 years have elapsed since the birth of the great *Chaitnya*. The exact date of his birth was the full moon night (when the moon was eclipsed) of Falgun in 1407 Sakabda, and the present year is 1806 Sakabda, so that the supposed fourth centenary falls too short by one year.

WE LEARN from a contemporary that the camp of exercise assembling at Rawul Pindi or neighbourhood will be not less than twenty thousand strong, including a cavalry division of four thousand, with 60 guns. The whole Council attends the Viceroy, also the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, and the Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay. The Conference will probably last one week, unless complications in the Frontier upset all the plans.

THE OPPORTUNE publication of a clear sketch map of the Soudan, by Messrs Newman and Co, of this city, will be an welcome addition to our scanty stock of knowledge of the exact state of affairs in the seat of war. The present publication is based on the British War Office Map, and has been compiled chiefly from maps issued by the Intelligence Branch of the War Office, on a scale of 35½ miles to an inch. Another useful publication by the same enterprising firm, is an accurate and reliable table of routes in the Soudan, comprising a description of the country and its resources, and the desert routes from Korosko, Ambakol, and Suakim to Khartoum. This also has been compiled from the most recent official resources, and as such may be taken to be as perfectly reliable as the many serious drawbacks even of official information may permit.

WE HAVE it on the authority of the *Pioneer* that Sir Alfred Lyall received a telegram from England offering him a seat in the India Council; but as it was coupled with the condition of immediate acceptance which would involve serious administrative inconvenience, Sir Alfred was compelled to decline it. Sir Alfred Lyall has proved a most able, upright and popular governor, and his premature departure from the North-West Provinces would have been a serious loss to the Provinces, for narrowly escaping which, we offer our up-country brethern our sincere congratulations. The compliment thus paid to Sir Alfred's abilities as an administrator was a deserved one, and we cannot applaud too highly the self-sacrificing spirit which made His Honor decline to avail himself of the opportunities of rest and peace at home, thus offered to him, because of the possibility of administrative inconvenience in the Provinces now under his charge.

A CANARD has been going the round of the papers that the troops at Cawnpore recently committed certain acts of insubordination, but it seems that the rumour is entirely without foundation. Sir Herbert Macpherson, within whose command Cawnpore lies, assures the Government that there is no truth whatsoever in the report. The story is evidently circulated by some designing person from some motive not easy to divine. That at a critical juncture like the present, with danger in the Soudan and difficulties in our North-Western Frontier, reckless adventurers should attempt to cast an odium on the loyalty of the people and of the troops, seems to be a matter

of no wonder. It was only the other day that a military pensioner at Allahabad, sent a letter to the Calcutta papers in broken English, enclosing a manifesto in Persian, which he says, he found attached to a gun in the fort at Allahabad. The notice, or *Istahar* as he terms it, calls on all who put on the garments of the Musalman, to carry the banner of Islam in India and to wage a holy war against the infidels. This is said to be the fittest time and opportunity for driving away the infidels, because Russia comes from the west, in the south shines the sun of the Madhi; and in the east and in the heart of India are discontented people and their Rajas. Shiek Abdulla promises that the day will be shortly fixed. The notice, we are told, is written on a slip of cheap foolscap paper, and is in all likelihood, the production of some mischievous scribbler, with nothing better to do. The British Government need hardly be assured that the loyalty of Her Majesty's Musulman subjects in India is too deep-seated to be affected by any stupid invention like this. But every effort should be made to detect the authors of these mischievous manifestos and to bring them to condign punishment.

AFTER a long preliminary trial, in the course of which a satisfactory *prima facie* case has been made out, Mr. B. L. Gupta, the Presidency Magistrate, has committed Mr. Palmer of the Calcutta District Charitable Society defalcation-case-notoriety, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on the charges of abetment of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation and cheating. It is a matter of surprise that Tulsi Das Nandi, the the principal offender, has hitherto baffled all the efforts of the Police to arrest him, and is still at large. This does not speak very highly of the detective ability of our Police. It is strongly suspected and confidently believed in some circles, that Tulsi Das has not stirred a foot out of Calcutta, but is snugly ensconced in some safe corner of the town.

WE HAVE had brought to our notice a remarkable instance of courage and self-abnegation, which, we think, should not go without some mark of recognition. S. M. S. Pandit Mansa Ram T. S. B. Head Master, Dharma Sabha Institution, Bara Bazar, Calcutta, who was a passenger in the steamship *Debroghur* on the occasion of the last Gangasagar Mela, displayed great bravery in jumping from the steamer and saving the lives of three men at the risk of his own life. This is all the more commendable, considering that he is the main support of a large family who would have been left wholly destitute, if he had lost his life in his noble effort to save others. We trust the Royal Humane Society of London will confer its usual prize on the gallant Pandit.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL says :—

One of the few strong points in Lord Ripon's administration—and one that we have frequently cordially recognised in these columns—has been the judgment and the impartiality he has displayed in his appointments to the highest and most responsible offices. Sir Steuart Bayley, Mr, Bernard, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Rivers Thompson, Mr. Jones, Mr. T. C. Hope, and many others that might be named, have been selected by the late Viceroy for duties of the highest importance; and in each case the selection has been approved both by the verdict of the services and the people, and by the results of the appointment. If, as we understand, one of Lord Ripon's last acts was to recommend to the Secretary of State the appointment of the present Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to one of the coming vacancies in the India Office, the same happiness of choice will have followed him to the end. Sir Alfred Lyall, as one of the few survivors of the grand old Haileybury school, has seen a wide and varied service in India. From Bengal to the Central Provinces, from the Central Provinces to the Home Office, from the Home Office to Rajputna, thence to the Foreign Office, and finally back again to the headship of the North Western Provinces—he has filled many most important offices, and has adorned them all. It may be admitted that he has at times shown a tendency to be too bureaucratic, to think too highly of the merits and privileges of the Civil Service, but *esprit de corps* may be pardoned in a member of that body that has mainly created and maintained our Indian Empire—whilst "civilianism" is nowadays not so prosperous as not to need a champion at the India Office. Gifted with literary powers of a high order, he has used them rather as the means of gracefully diverting leisure than for personal advancement; it is, however, well known that on more than one critical occasion they have exercised no little weight in the counsels of the Empire. On the subjects both of the Afghan policy and of the Ilbert Bill, Sir Alfred Lyall was opposed to Lord Ripon—a fact that makes the proposed appointment all the more creditable to both.

The commanding abilities of Sir Ashley Eden are such a tower of strength to the Council in Bengal affairs, that we fear there may be a danger of overlooking the undoubted necessity for bringing in more nominees from the Lower Provinces. Yet, never was that necessity more apparent than at the present time, when measures vitally affecting the present prosperity and future well-being of those regions must shortly come under review. We trust that, in filling up the other vacancies, regard may be had to the vast agricultural interests of Bengal, and a councillor selected who possesses both the confidence of the people and a wide experience of revenue work. And might it not be possible to induce to come to England, to fill a vacancy in the Council, a Native nobleman or gentleman who shall worthily and adequately represent the feelings and opinions of his fellow-countrymen? If such an appointment were possible, we are confident it would be immensely popular in India, as well as helpful to the Secretary of State.

WE HAVE received a copy of *Kesava Charita* by Chiranjiva Sarma. It is a biography of the distinguished Brahma reformer, Babu Kesava Chandra Sen, and gives the chief incidents of his life. The author has spared no pains to make his book readable, and we are glad to be able to say that he has done his work well.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned publications :—

1. Report on Police Administration in the Punjab for 1883.
2. Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of British India from April 1883 to 31st January, 1884.
3. General Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1883-84.
4. Chaitanya Sikshamrita, by Babu Kedar Nath Datta.
5. Midnapore Ryots' case, a legal Episode in the Bengal Rent Law Controversy.
6. The Harvest Field for May 1885.
7. Kasava Charita by Babu Chiranjival Surma.
8. Pakshik Samalochak, for Falgun 1291 B. S.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES.—Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London, writes :—"I found during my Indian exprience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jong's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh's places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with the stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees. Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	An.	P.
Raja Amir Hossain Bahadur, Lucknow	13	4	0
Vice-Chairman, Purneah Municipality, Purneah	8	4	0
D. N. Bhattacharjee, Sonborsa	2	0	0
Belgaum Native General Library	10	0	0
Satara Native General Library	13	4	0
Babu Poorna Chunder Bannerjee, Dacca	13	4	0
,, Raja Roghoonath Malla, Midnapore	5	0	0
,, Taruck Nath Muschuttuck Band	3	14	0
,, Joy Chunder Roy Chowdry, Pandooah	13	4	0
,, Debendro Chundra Mookerjee, Gya	6	10	0
,, Gossain Das Dutt, Purneah	13	4	0
,, Issan Chunder Mookerjee, Maldah	13	4	0
,, Prosunno Coomar Dutt, Dacca	6	10	0
,, Ramlal, Bhagulpore	6	10	0
,, Krishna Chunder Bysak, Burdwan	13	4	0
,, Nundlal Mookerjee, Bouleah	6	10	0
,, Surendro Nath Mookerjee, Dhoolee	6	10	
,, Kylash Chunder Mookerjee, Arrah	13	4	0
,, Manohary Lal Shome, Chinsura	2	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—*4th March* 1885.

General—14th Feby—Baboo Doorga Das Mookerjee temply to be a Sub-Depy Coln, 4th grade, for employment on land registration work at Cuttack, from date he joined his apptmt.

26th Feby—Mr J Whitmore, Jt-Magte and Depy Coln, Gya, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Rungpore, during absence, on furlough, of Mr J R Hallet.

27th Feby—Mr T M Kirkwood, Dist and Sess Judge, Moorshedabad, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Bhagulpore, during absence, on leave, of Mr W H Verner.

Mr F W Badcock, Jt-Magte and Depy Coln, is posted to the sudder station, Moorshedabad.

Mr Badcock to act as Dist and Sess Judge of that dist during the absence, on deputation, of Mr T M Kirkwood.

Mr J G Ritchie, Asst Magte and Coln and Munsif, is posted to the Sudder station of the 24-Perghs dist.

Mr Ritchie is also apptd to act in first grade of Magtes and Depy colns.

Baboo Chunder Narain Singh, Depy Magte and Depy Coln, to be Personal Asst to the Comr of Bhagulpore,

28th Feby—Mr F W J Rees, Dist and Sess Judge, Tipperah leave for three months from 10th prox.

Mr J Posford, Jt-Magte and Depy Coln 24-Perghs to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Tipperah, during absence, on leave, of Mr F W J Rees.

Mr A J C Tute, Jt Magte and Depy Coln, Dinagepore, to act as Magte and Coln of Pubna, during absence of Mr C H Vowell.

Baboo Medni Prosad Sing, Depy magte and Depy Coln, Purneah, on leave, is transfd to Chumparun, and posted to the Sudder Station of that dist.

2nd March—Baboo Parbutty churn Roy, Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Howrah, is transfd to the Sudder Station of 24-Perghs.

The services of Mr F R S Collier, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Coln, Serampore, Hooghly, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Dept of this Govt for employment on special duty.

Mr J G Ritchie, Asst Magte and Coln and Munsif, is posted to Hooghly, and have tempy charge of the Serampore Subdivn of that dist during absence, on deputn, of Mr F R S Collier.

Mr Ritchie is also to act in 1st grade of Jt-Magte and Depy Coln.

Moulvie Syed Mohamed, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Patna, to perform the functions of a Coln under sect 4 of Act VII (BC) of 1880 in that dist.

3rd Mr—Mar C E Buckland offg Jr Secy, Board of Revenue, furlough for eleven months and ten days from 22nd inst.

Mr P Nolan, Magte and Coln, Shahabad, to act as Jr Secy, Board of Revenue, during absence, on deputn, of Mr A Forbes.

Mr A W B Power, Depy Com, Lohardugga, to act in the second grade of Magtes and colns, and as Magte and Coln of Shahabad, during absence, on deputn, of Mr P Nolan.

Mr B L Gupta, Presidency Magte, Calcutta, leave for one month and ten days, from 5th inst.

Moulvie Syed A Hossein, Depy Magte and Depy Coln Sealdah, 24-Perghs, to act as Presidency Magte, Calcutta during absence, of Mr B L Gupta.

Mr R W Carlyle, Asst Magte and Coln, Gopalgunge, Sarun, temply to have charge of the Sewan Sub-divn of that dist, during absence of Mr W Grindlay.

Baboo Ramakhoy chatterjee, Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Tipperah, on leave is, transfered to Cuttack, and posted to the Sudder Station of that dist.

Baboo Kali Prossuno chowdry, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Dacca, is transfd to Tipperah, and posted to the Sudder Station of that dist.

Moulvie Mobaruck Ali, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Sarun, on leave, is transfd to the Sonthal Pergns is posted to the Rajmehal sub-divn.

Mr J T Jarbo, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Jessore, on leave, is transfd to the Rungpore, and to have charge of the Nilphamari sub-divn of that dist.

Mr J L Herald, Asst Magte and Coln, Dinagepore, is transfd temply to Rungpore, and to have charge of the Nilphamari sub-divn of that dist.

Mr F W V Peterson, Dist and Sess Judge, Jessore, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 20th Feby, 1885.

Mr Stephen Ulfact Hossein, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Bhagulpore, leave for two months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Police—27th Feby—Mr H W Boileau, tempy Asst Supdt of Police, Jessore, is transfd to Purneah,

Ecclesiastical—23rd Jany—Mr J M Thoburn, Jr, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Calcutta, is granted license under clause 3, sect 5 of Act XV of 1872, authorising him to Solemnize marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christian or Christians.

This cancels order of 28th Jany last.

Registration—2nd March—Baboo Mohim Chander Roy Chowdhury, Rural Sub-Regtr of Monirampore, in Jessore, to be Rural Sub Regtr of Jhenida, vice Baboo Gobinda Chandra Basu, resigned.

Moulvie sobhed Ali Khan to be Rural Sub Regtr of Monirampore, in Jessore vice Baboo Mohim Chandra Roy Chowdhury, transfd.

Baboo Joges Chandra Sanyal to be Rural Sub Registrar Debra, in Midnapore.

Education—2nd March—In supersession of previous orders the following gentlemen to be members of the Dist School Committee of Durbhangah:—

The Magte-Colr, Vice president; the senr Coventd Asst to Magte, the Dist Supdt of Police, the Civil Surg, and the Depy Inspr of schools Ex-officio.

Col R C Money, General Manager, Raj Durbhangah.
Goburdhun Lall, Rai Bahadoor.

Mr T M Francis, Law Supdt, Raj Durbhangah.

Baboo Lakshminarain Pundit personal Asst to Manager, Raj Durbhangah.

M S H Wartling, Head Master, Durbhangah Raj School.

Baboo Ongirta Lall Choudry, zemindar.
Moulvi Gowhur Ali, Depy Colr.
Baboo Behari Lal, Vakeel.

M Watling to be Secy to the committee.

Mr A Croft C I E, Dirtr of Public Instrn, furlough for thirteen months, from 8th inst or subsequent date.
Mr C H Tawney, Principal Presidency college to act as Director of Public Instrn, during absence of Mr A W Croft.

Mr. W Griffiths, Principal, Hooghly College, to act as Principal, of Presidency College, during absence, on deputn, of Mr. C H Tawney.

Jails—2nd March—Mr. G H Tayler, Asst Supdt of Jails, Bhagulpore, to act as Supdt of the Buxar Central Jail, during absence, of Mr P Donaldson.

Medical—17th Jany—Dr J L Hendley, Offg Civil Surg, Maldah, to act as Medl Officer, M B S Railway, during absence, on deputn of Surg W A Gilligan.

Asst Surg Nagendra Kumar Mullick tempy to have medl charge of the Civil Station of Maldah, during absence, on deputn, of Surg E S Brander.

Medical—15th Feby—The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Khorda, in Pooree—

Moonshi Dadar Buksh, Sub-Depy Colr.
Baboo Jagannath Mahenty, Rural Sub Regtr.

27th Feby—Surg-Maj H Whitwall, Offg Civil Surg, Julpigoree, to act as Civil Surg of Monghyr, during absence on deputn, of Surg-Maj E Bovill.

Surg-Maj C H Joubert, Civil Surg, Rungpore, to act temply as Civil Surg of Julpigoree.

Surg-Maj C H Joubert, Offg Civil Surg, Julpigoree, to act as Profr of Midical College, and Obsteric Physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, during absence, of Surg-Maj R Harvey.

Judicial Department—25th Feby—Kazi Reza Hossein an Hony Magte of the Jhoogunge Bench, in Patna, is vested with the powers of a Magte second class.

Advertisements.

DIABETES!!! DIABETES.!!!

(INSIPIDUS AND MELLITUS.)

ANTI-DIABETIC SPECIFIC.

Diabetes is a disease, the therapeutics of which is very unsuccessful up to present moment. No proper care has yet been devoted to its study. We had an especial eye on this subject for the last 15 years. The invariable success of our Anti-Diabeic Specific during this period of trial, has now brought us forward to speak of these in high terms before the public. The specific entirely removes frequent omission of large quantities of abnormal urine, general debility, loss of flesh, excessive thirst and sweat, mental depression, burning of the hands and feet &c, in a short time. The Saccharine, albuminous or any other morbid matter of the urine is stopped.

In short the regular use of the Specfic is sure to bring out perfect cure, health and strength.

Price Rs. 10 and Packing As. 4 to be sent to

DR. C. C. GHOSH,
Indian Medical Hall,
BENARES CITY.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.

NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.

NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.

NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, in stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.

THE NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

GRIMAULT & CO.,

Pharmaceutical Chemists,

Paris: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottle.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES & INJECITON.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES, These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY. WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches) and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT & CO'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guys Hospital declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimaults Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or Bowels.

Agents—BATHGATE & Co.—SMITH STANISTREET & Co. BONNERJEE & CO., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; NEACHER & Co. Bombay; BARRIE & Co MADON & Co., and TORTON & Co. Madras; PLOMER & Co. Lahore: PEAKE ALLEN & CO. Lucknow; RIGGS & CO. Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

POSTAL NOTICE.

CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE INDIAN FIELD FORCE, EGYPT.

An Indian Post Office will accompany the Indian Field Force proceeding on active service to Egypt. This office will be constituted a Head Office, and will be designated the "Indian Field Post Office—Egypt."

2. Correspondence intended for the Indian Field Force, Egypt, should be addressed as follows:—

"A. B.
Regiment, Ship or Office,
Indian Field Force,
Egypt."

No Post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment, Battery, Ship or Office with which the addressee is serving.

3. Prepayment of correspondence intended for the Indian Field Force is compulsory.

4. The rate of postage for letters sent from India to Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Native Army, and also for Camp followers is nine pie for each letter not exceeding one-half ounce, or 1 one-fifth tola in weight. The Camp followers are either Regimental or belong to the Departments or special Corps named in the margin,* and letters addressed to them must show the Regiment, Department, or Corps to which they are attached. The following specimen addresses are given:—

*Transport Department.
Medical do.
Pay do.
Commissariat do.
Ordnance do.

First Camel Corps.
Second Camel do.
Camel Driver do.
Mule do. do.
Bhisti do.
Riding Camel do.
Ambulance do.
Riding Pony Establishment.
Ambulance for sick followers.
Labourer Corps.

Regimental followers.	*Departmental followers.*	*Special Corps followers.*
KARIM BUKSH, Bhisti, 28th Bo. N. I., Indian Field Force, EGYPT.	NUR MUHAMMAD, Commissariat Dept., Indian Field Force, EGYPT.	WALI MUHAMMAD, Camel Driver Corps, Indian Field Force, EGYPT.

5. No British troops are being sent from India to Egypt, but letters addressed to British Soldiers and Seamen, or to any of the privileged class mentioned in clause 190 of the *Indian Postal Guide*, who may be serving in Egypt, will be sent of course at the special rates, subject to the conditions laid down in that clause and the following clauses.

6. Articles intended for persons other than the above will be charged at the ordinary postage rates mentioned opposite to "Egypt" in the Foreign Post Schedule of the *Postal Guide*.

7. Official correspondence for the Indian Field Force will be governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence for Egypt. It should be prepaid by service postage labels under the superscription and signature prescribed in clause 353 of the *Postal Guide*.

8. Money orders will be exchanged with the Indian Field Force under the rules governing the exchange of Asiatic money orders, (clauses 261 to 265 of the *Postal Guide*). The Bombay Post Office will be the office of exchange for money orders exchanged with the Indian Field Force.

9. Parcels may be forwarded to the Indian Field Force under the rules governing the despatch of foreign parcels from India. The Bombay Post Office will be the office of exchange for such parcels, which should be addressed in the same way as correspondence.

10. Insured and value-payable articles cannot be received for despatch to the Indian Field Force, Egypt. India Postal Notes will be sold, but not paid, by the Field Post Office.

CALCUTTA,
20th February 1885.

A. U. FANSHAWE.
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons, Apothecaries and Pharmaceutical Chemists,

54, SOVA BAZAR AND 371, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

AESCULAP.

A positive remedy for dysentery and all affections of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. It checks fever, and reduces its force in the early stages. It is the only palatable natural aperient water. The best remedy and specific for constipation, especially suited to women and children. Useful in billiousness and all other affections of the Liver. Useful in dyspepsia, loss of appetite, want of energy. It purifies the Kidneys and cures Gout, Rheumatism, Pain in the Loins, and Prevents stone and gravel.

~~Rs~~ 1/4 *each Bottle.*

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

(BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.)

It is the most nourishing and valuable dietetic beverage for the aged, weak, and nursing mothers and far more nourishing than any alcoholic liquors. It is officially recognised by theFaculty in England and abroad.

~~Rs~~ 1/12 *each Bottle.*

BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD.

(PANCREATISED.)

The best, delicious and highly nutritive food ever discovered for infants and invalids. It is largely patronised by the medical faculty every where.

~~Rs~~ 1/4 *per Tin.*

MELLIN'S INFANTS FOOD.

One of the best nutritive food for infants and invalids in the market,

~~Rs~~ 1/4 *each Phial.*

SYR. FERRI LACTATIS.

One of the most Palatable and readily assimilable form of iron.

4 *oz.* ~~Rs~~ 1/8

HYDROLIEN.

(HYDRATED OIL.)

Prepared on the principles of the digestion of fats, adapted to all the uses of Cod Liver Oil, more simple to administer than plain Cod Liver Oil. The Cod Liver Oil is put in such a form as to be readily assimilable, produces no unpleasant eructation or sense of nausea. It is Tonic, Digestive and Highly Nutritive. It produces invariably immediate increase in flesh and weight, valuable in Pthisis and all wasting diseases.

~~Rs~~ 3/8 *per Phial.*

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW,

CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE & METAL MERCHANTS ;

MANUFACTURERS ;

Importers of Portable, Traction, and Stationary Steam Engines, Engineering Machinery, Wrought Iron Gas, Steam, and Water Tubes.

Lap Welded Boiler Tubes, Brass and Copper Steam Tubes, Cast Iron Pipes for Water, Rain Water Pipes and Connections,

ENGINEERS', CARPENTERS', AND SMITHS' TOOLS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, AND TOOLS, FIRE AND GARDEN ENGINES.

PUMPS FOR HAND, CATTLE, AND STEAM POWER, DICK'S NEW PATENT FIRE EXTERMINATOR,

Brick, Pipe, and Tile Machines, Brick Presses, and Pug Mills.

THE EXCELSIOR HORSE AND HAND-POWER LAWN MOWERS.

WILCOX AND GIBBS'S NEW AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINES.

Illustrated Price Catalogues on application to

T. E. THOMSON & Co

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARNTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper ;*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, & in Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6*d*, 3*s*., 5*s*. 6*d*.,

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & CO., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. / PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. / CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER's goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,

CALCUTTA.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable zemindary known as the Neilgunge Garden containing about 300 Biggahs of Lakraj and Mowrosi land with a lower roomed house and out-offices togother with several tanks and ghats, situate in the Registration District Khurdah annual rent payable Rs. 529-5-6.

The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

A. B. MILLER,
Receiver.

Calcutta, 24th January 1884.

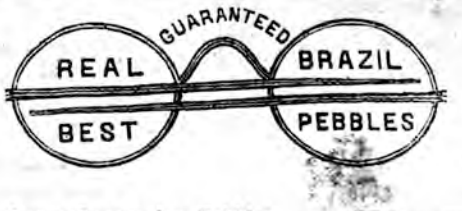
CANTWELL'S PATENT PORTABLE SUGARCANE MILLS.

Vertical and Horizontal in various sizes to crush from 250 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by one small Bullock, up to the largest size Horizontal Mill which will crush 800 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by a pair of strong Bullocks.

For particulars and prices apply to

AHMUTY & Co.

Cantwell's Patent Riverside single valve perfectly Airtight Sanitary Carts.



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	10 0 0
Steel ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	6 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver ...	,,	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	,,	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	,,	10 0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

That commodious three-storied family dwelling-house Nos. 45 and 46, Kansaripara Road, Bhowanipore.

MOHINY MOHUN ROY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

HAMILTON & CO.,

"STATE JEWELS"

Under Instructions from Government

and from

H. H. the Nawab of Moorshedabad,

HAMILTON AND CO,

Will sell early in April by Public Auction

The whole of the

"NIZAMUT STATE JEWELS."

Many of which were formerly the property of the

DELHI EMPERORS.

Applications for particulars should be made

at once.

Jewels on view daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

HAMILTON AND CO.

Government Jewellers,

Calcutta.

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the HeadOffice and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84."

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,

14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Only 500 copies of Mr. Holwell's Narrative of the Black-Hole and Graphic description of its massacre, Price 4 As. Post free. Apply to K. Lahiri Esq., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 *Camac Street.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SIGHT IS THE GREATEST GEM OF NATURE.

We have just received per steamers "Mirzapore" and "Manora" a large assortment of spectacles and eye glasses Telescopes, Opera glasses. Field glasses, Thermometers, Lactometers, Chemical Thermometers, Botanical lenses, Magic Lanterns, Magnetic Machines. Watch-charms and compasses, eye preservers &c. Our cool Brazillian Pebble spectacles have been proved by thousands to be the best and cheapest ever offered to the public:—

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Concave and Convex Brazillian Pebble spectacle in steel frame at ...		6	0	0	Per pair.
Do.	Do. in silver frame at...	8	0	0	,, ,,
Do.	Do. in gold frame at ...	25	0	0	,, ,,
Eye preserver of 4 neutral tint lenses in steel:	...	6	0	0	,, ,,
Ditto	wire gauze velvet bound ...	6	0	0	,, ,,
Cataract Spectacles	... ...	10	0	0	,, ,,

Best cases leather and metal 8 to 2.

[Moffusil orders are attended when stating age, health and whether spectacles ever used &c. sent by Value Payable Post. Repairs neatly executed.

MULLICK & Co. *Opticians.*

37 *Swallow Lane, New China Bazar, Calcutta.*

IN THE PRESS, and will be issued monthly in parts, demy octavo five forms, the well-known historical work the Syar-ul-matakherin, translated into English. Price in advance for the whole set Rs. 3 inclusive of postage. For each part 4 ans. Half-yearly Rs. 1-4. All communications and remittances should be made to Babu Sris Chunder Mujumdar, 31, Sankaritola, Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	... ...	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	£2.000.000
Paid'up Capital	... ...	£500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

Life Assurance Fund	... ...	£3,112,590
Annuity Fund	... ...	£3,95,515

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.

W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.

ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India:—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments	By 15 payments	By 20 payments	Age next Birth-day
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
20	62 2 0	46 8 0	39 0 0	20
25	64 12 0	48 8 0	41 0 0	25
30	68 8 0	51 10 0	44 0 0	30
35	73 8 0	56 0 0	47 12 0	35
40	79 8 0	61 0 0	52 2 0	40
45	86 0 0	66 10 0	57 8 0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.						Age next Birth-day
	Age 60		Age 50		Age 55		
	Rs.	As P.	Rs.	As P.	Rs.	As. P.	
20	32	2 0	34	14 0	38	14 0	20
25	36	0 0	40	0 0	46	0 0	25
30	42	4 0	48	0 0	57	6 0	35
35	50	0 0	59	2 0	75	4 0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As
Per Month	1	2
,, Annum	11	8
,, Single Copy	0	1

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANDSEE GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.